

The DAILY WORKER Raises
the Standard for a Workers'
and Farmers' Government

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CHINESE REVOLUTION DEFEATING REACTION

Current Events By T. J. O'FLAHERTY

ONE of the socialist party papers, one the few still in existence in the United States is publishing letters supposed to have been written by political prisoners in Soviet prisons. The letters bear every earmark of anti-Soviet concoctions they are issued between elegant covers headed by Mr. Roger Baldwin, director of the Civil Liberties Bureau and very persona grata in the columns of the New York Times since he began "to expose" Soviet Russia to the satisfaction of the American capitalist class.

THE ex-revolutionists who are now associated with Mr. Baldwin may take to heart the statement made by Daniel O'Connell, the Irish nationalist, when a British government official complimented him after delivering a speech, "I must go home and examine my conscience" said Daniel. The ex-I. W. W.'s who are co-operating with Mr. Baldwin and the Jewish Daily Forward should look with a jaundiced eye on compliments coming from the New York Times and other organs of Wall Street.

THE letters from so-called political prisoners that appear between the covers of the \$2.00 pamphlet are written in the lurid style affected by the dime novel detective or the stool-pigeons of the Palmer red raid period. They leave nothing to the imagination. Mr. William Burns, the gentleman who discovered the perpetrators of the Wall Street bomb plots ninety nine times, could not improve on them. It is the most improbable congeries of pipe dreams ever syndicated. The letters are the work of experienced sensational fiction writers. But what if they are true?

THE important point to be considered is whether or not the Russian workers and peasants have a right to the produce of their labor or whether they are guilty in assuming that those who produce should rule and act on that assumption. It might be noticed that those worshippers at the shrine of democracy and pacifism seem to ignore the fact that capitalism, being the system of private ownership of the means of life and the exploitation of the many in the interests of the few is inherently undemocratic. In the sense that democracy is understood, i. e.: the rule of the majority.

IF the Russian workers and peasants are the only classes entitled to rule their country thru the fact that they are the only producers of wealth, it follows that they are morally right in using any effective means to safeguard their power. If those who are charged with the serious responsibility of guiding the destinies of 130,000,000 workers and peasants allowed the capitalists and their capitalist supporters to return to their old diversion of exploiting those 130,000,000, the Bolsheviks would not have to worry much about filthy jails, lustful wardens and brutal jailers. The workers and peasants would have them hanged drawn and quartered.

FACTS are hard-boiled propositions. Undoubtedly there are some counter-revolutionists in Soviet prisons because they have actively opposed the Soviet government. And let it be understood that there was nothing platonic about the activities of those gentry. Everything went from assassination to lying propaganda and negotiations with capitalist governments looking towards the overthrow of the workers' and peasants' rule in Russia. Mr. Roger Baldwin and his liberty loving associates who seem to ignore (Continued on page 3)

Abolish Property Holding Bars for Japanese Voters

TOKIO, Jan. 31.—It is estimated that about 10,000,000 new voters will be added to the voters of Japan due to the act which was adopted by the Diet last March and now declared a law by an imperial edict. The act, adopted by the Diet, fixes the voting age at 25 and abolishes property holding qualifications. It will be in force at the next election.

To Build Seventeen New Schools in Chicago

The board of education has decided on seventeen new school buildings and additions to be constructed during 1926. It is stated that the building program will cost \$9,700,000. \$600,000 is set aside for the purchase of sites from the \$12,127,097 building fund appropriation.

LEWIS OFFERS ARBITRATION TO OPERATORS

'Voluntary' Arbitration Is Proposed

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 31.—The Lewis officialdom of the United Mine Workers of America surrendered yesterday to the demands of the anthracite operators for arbitration of all disputes between the miners and operators. In order to hide the betrayal of the interests of the miners it is labeled "voluntary arbitration."

The essence of the proposal is that a fact-finding commission composed of Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of Labor, and Governor Pinchot should be appointed to make an investigation of wages and profits in the industry. This commission of reactionary republican henchmen shall report to a conciliation committee of three miners and three operators which shall have power to settle the question.

Concession To Operators.
The only objection of the operators to this proposition is that it leaves out the word "compulsory" arbitration, and they renewed their demand that their full demand be granted. The reply of the union officials to this has not been disclosed.

It is recognized that this proposal by Lewis is a definite step toward agreeing to the operators' demand for compulsory arbitration. One operator stated, "In effect, it is voluntary arbitration and represents the furthest concession thus far made by the miners to the operators, who have urged compulsory arbitration from the beginning."

Lewis Gives In.
The operators by standing pat on their demand for arbitration have forced Lewis to agree with their demands. However they will agree to certain verbal concessions to enable Lewis to put the deal over on the miners. The operators have not budged an inch from their demands for a five-year agreement, resumption of work immediately at the old wage scale, and compulsory arbitration. Lewis has concerned himself solely during the negotiations in finding some means of agreeing to the demands of the operators and fooling the miners into accepting them.

Conference Adjourned.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 31.—The conference of miners' officials and anthracite operators has adjourned until next Tuesday when the negotiations will be resumed. It is understood that the reason for the adjournment is to allow Lewis to find out the attitude of the miners toward the arbitration proposal he has made to the operators.

Pardon Wealthy Boozie Seller Before He Even Reaches Penitentiary

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 31.—Ray Zbinden, son of a wealthy family and prominent in republican party politics here, was pardoned by Governor Hartley before he reached the penitentiary to serve a term of six months to fifteen years' sentence for forging \$10,000 worth of automobile contracts to raise funds to go into bootlegging.

He had been brought to trial in April, 1925, when he admitted to his forgery before Judge French of Kitsap county. He was then given a suspended sentence. The district attorney protested and had him arrested for another forgery. Zbinden pleaded guilty. Judge Mills of Seattle gave a suspended sentence. The case was then carried by the district attorney to the state supreme court, which ruled that since Zbinden had been convicted of a felony he could not be granted a suspended sentence. Mills then sentenced him to a term of from six months to fifteen years in the fifteen penitentiary. An executive parole reached Zbinden before he had been taken from the Seattle jail.

Spanish Labor Defense Formed in Los Angeles

I. L. D. News Service
LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 31.—A Spanish branch of the International Labor Defense with 23 members has been organized at a meeting held here. A mimeographed leaflet issued two days before the date of the meeting brought 50 workers to the hall. There was a strong determination displayed to get down to work immediately, despite attempts at disruption made by a few disgruntled people.

PUTTING IT UP TO MR. GREEN



Why Is Green Afraid of a Delegation to Russia?

PRESIDENT GREEN and his brother reactionaries of the A. F. of L. oppose the sending of a trade union delegation to investigate conditions in Soviet Russia.

What are the reasons they give? First, it is a "Communist maneuver." It was proposed at the Atlantic City convention of the A. F. of L. by A. A. Purcell, Mr. Green calls Brother Purcell a "Russian emissary." Second, Mr. Green is already convinced about Soviet Russia. Why investigate? We already know that Russia is governed by a "dictatorship of terrorists." These are the only tangible reasons for his opposition to be gathered from Green's speeches and writings on the subject. For the rest they consist of reiterated faith in American democracy and condemnation of the "reds."

The British Delegation.
The charge that Purcell was a "Russian emissary," that the British delegation to Soviet Russia was a delegation of Communists and that the whole thing is a "red" maneuver is a plain lie. A. A. Purcell was the

accredited delegate to the A. F. of L. convention of the British Trade Union Congress. He is a past president of that congress, a labor member of parliament, and a member of the Furnishing Trades Union of Great Britain, and president of the International Federation of Trade Unions.

Green Against Soviet Recognition.
What becomes of Green's cry of a "Communist" British delegation? Green knows the truth. He knows the standing of the British labor leader (Continued on page 6)

35 COALDIGGERS KILLED IN COAL MINE DISASTER

Rock Dust Saves 1,235 in West Frankfort

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 31.—Twenty-seven coal diggers, sixteen Negroes and eleven white, were killed in an explosion at the Mossbro mine of the Premier Coal company near Helena. This mine is located on the property of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway company and is leased to the Premier company. There were but 53 miners in the mine at the time of the explosion. Twenty-six miners escaped uninjured.

The explosion was caused by a "windy shot." As a number of shots were being fired to loosen coal for the next day's work, one of these shots hit a pocket of gas and caused the explosion which snuffed out the lives of these miners and badly wrecked the mine.

Those who have been identified are Hosey Harrison, Enoch Woodson, William Temple and Percy Pierce, Negro miners and William Harrison, Robert Ball, Doyle Lambert, Pat Adams, Bill Caric, Jeff Holloway, white. Many of the other bodies are disfigured so that it is hard to identify them.

Rock Dusting Saves 1,235

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Jan. 31.—What came near being the most serious mine disaster in the country was averted by the use of rock dust. Only five miners lost their lives while 1,235 escaped without injuries, when an explosion occurred at the Orient Mine 2 of the Chicago, Wilmington and Franklin Coal company here.

Due to union demands rock dust was kept stored on platforms that were easily tilted by the slightest rush (Continued on page 2)

CHICAGO WORKERS, ATTENTION!

Reserve the date March 19. Why? Great Labor Defense demonstration and Paris Commune Pageant on that date at Ashland Blvd. Auditorium. In addition to the pageant and prominent speakers including Bishop Wm. M. Brown, there will be moving pictures of Labor Defense and Class War Prisoners' Aid in America and Europe. Rally for Labor Defense!

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S ARMY UNDER FENG BEATS REACTIONARY ARMY IN FIERCE BATTLE NEAR PEKING

(Special to The Daily Worker)
PEKING, China, Jan. 31.—Sanguinary fighting is proceeding outside Peking between the forces of Feng Yu-Hsiang at the head of the people's army and Wu Pei-fu, heading the counter-revolutionary forces, with Feng's forces steadily driving back the forces of reaction.

Feng's troops are concentrating in large numbers in Peking and with the defeat of Wu Pei-fu only a matter of days, the anti-imperialist forces will then launch a heavy offensive against the most malignant of the counter-revolutionary forces under Chang Tso-lin, the dispersal of whose forces will give a tremendous impetus to the national revolutionary movement in China.

With a decisive victory over Wu Pei-fu, being achieved the agents of European and American imperialism here are exceedingly uneasy and have already begun their propaganda calculated to induce other nations to intervene and save the situation.

Table of Treaty Violations.

The favorite story that is now being circulated against Feng by the agents of imperialism is that the army of Feng is mounting guns on forts which were supposed to be razed under the protocol signed following the Boxer uprising. Such charges are plain propaganda of reaction, but they expose the role of the foreign diplomats who are doing everything within their power to embarrass Feng in order to hamper him in his fight against the reaction.

Without exception American, British, French and Japanese diplomats sympathize with the counter-revolutionary forces of Wu and Chang and bitterly oppose Feng.

Revolutionary Forces Gain.
In spite of the opposition and the talk about the influence of the national revolutionary movement being confined to a few points every day bring evidence that the movement has the support of the overwhelming mass of conscious elements within the nation. Three brigades of cavalry have recently arrived to join Feng's forces in Peking under command of the hated and feared Tartar general, Ma Fu-Hsiang, who has been a power in the Kansu province. With these forces thrown into the breach there will be a quick victory over all threatening reactionary elements.

Chang, while trying to hold together his battered troops is loudly proclaiming that the Peking government is under Bolshevik influence, but such charges have no peril for the Chinese masses, who flock in ever larger numbers to the nationalist standard.

Imperialism is in a bad way in China and the success of the revolution will but increase the antagonisms between the imperialist countries in this part of the world.

A Series of 3 Important Articles

By A. Losovsky,
Secretary of the Red International
of Labor Unions

Beginning
Tuesday, February 2

Paris—
Breslau—
Scarborough—

Three outstanding congresses of French, German and British organized labor are dealt with.

Policies decided upon are analyzed and compared—steps toward world trade union unity pointed out.

All workers—and especially trade unionists—will find in these articles an important analysis of the latest developments in the world trade union movement—and a good reason to

Subscribe!

WOLF & ABRAMS' WORKERS STRIKE IN BRIDGEPORT

Left Wing Is Active in War on Clothing Bosses

(By a Worker Correspondent)
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 31.—The workers employed by Wolf & Abrams clothing manufacturers have declared a strike calling out all workers including the cutters, tailors and pressers. The meeting at which it was voted to strike was attended by the overwhelming majority of the workers and only a small number of workers misled by some of the paid agents of the firm returned to work. It is expected that all of the workers will come out when the union pickets will make the issue clear to them.

Company Tries to Break Union.
According to the reports given out by members of the general executive board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the company has built a shop in another town and is sending the work there. It is clear that the firm is trying to create a situation whereby they will be able to destroy the union and make it impossible for the workers to struggle for better conditions.

Condition Deplorable.
The company has been paying its employees an extremely low rate of wages. A number of the employees interviewed by the correspondent complained of extremely low pay. The girls are receiving wages from \$9 to \$14 a week. Some of the women who have worked in the plant for over five years receive as low as \$15 and \$16. Men who have worked for the firm a long number of years and who have families to support receive wages under \$25. In addition to the low pay, the workers have to work under the most unsanitary conditions, with foremen who use slave driving methods on the workers. The workers complain of many abuses and resent strongly the attempts of the bosses to terrorize them by playing the shop in one town against the other.

Fake Committee Formed by Bosses.
In an attempt to divide the workers, the bosses have set up a fake committee which temporarily misled some of the workers. However, their attempts were not successful as the amalgamated action committee of New York thru its chairman, S. Lipzin, immediately declared that their organization had nothing to do with the fake committee set up in Bridgeport. Furthermore, the representative of the New York committee, Victor Foreman, immediately (Continued on page 2.)

LABOR DEFENSE WILL APPEAL HORACEK CASE

MEADVILLE, Pa., Jan. 31.—Attorney I. E. Ferguson appeared before Judge Thomas Prather of Meadville, last week and argued in behalf of the appeal of Edward Horacek from his conviction on a charge of alleged violation of the Pennsylvania state sedition law. The judge has not yet rendered a decision.

Ferguson showed that the question involved in Horacek's conviction was the legality of the Workers Party, a political organization that operated openly thruout the United States. If Horacek's conviction is upheld it outlaws the Workers Party in the state of Pennsylvania. The International Labor Defense is defending the case.

AMALGAMATED FOOD WORKERS' LOCALS BACK LABOR PARTY

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The stand taken by the Amalgamated Food Workers' recent convention repudiating the labor party which was defeated by certain elements in the convention, assisted by certain reactionary delegates, has been completely reversed by various locals. When the report of the convention was read before the membership of Bakers' Locals Nos. 3 and 164, the idea of the labor party was upheld by an unanimous decision of the membership.

You do the job twice as well—when you distribute a bundle of THE DAILY WORKER with your story in it.

FOR THE UNITY OF THE CITY AND LAND

FAKE FARMER LOBBYISTS TO AID OLD GUARD

Farmers Gain Nothing by Canned Corn Raising

(Special to The Daily Worker)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senators and congressmen from the agricultural regions are awaiting with considerable amusement the arrival here of the 22 lobbyists coming from the Des Moines "farm" conference, as they fully realize that the delegation is safe as far as they are concerned. Officially conceived as a method of fooling the impoverished farmers, the corn belt senators never expected it to work so well.

Furthermore there is no danger of any group at Washington being able to expose their game, so they feel safe. Each of the senators and congressmen running for reelection this fall will contrive to receive the endorsement of this gang as a means of going before the farmers and asking for their support.

Corn Aids Manufacturers.
While no relief for the farmers hit by the corn crisis is in sight, the corn products outfit, disposing of oils from corn, canned corn and other stocks they have had for years, are boosting prices and disposing of their surplus because of the agitation to eat corn products.

Every predatory interest in the country from banks to manufacturers of canned corn products and credit clothing fakers in the country towns are preying upon the misery of the farmer.

The politicians are hoping that they will be able to maintain the illusion that they can benefit the farmers until after this congressional election, when they hope a revival of agriculture will eliminate the problem in the 1928 elections.

Farmer's Wife Tells of Coolidge's Prosperity in Ashland County, Wis.

By a Farmer Correspondent.
ASHLAND, Wis., Jan. 31.—The Wisconsin Farmer, a farm paper, publishes an article painting a beautiful picture of the easy life that the farmer's wife has. It tells us that mothers of six children can manage their work so that they can have several hours a day to rest or go out to enjoy life. I am a mother of four children. I live on a farm, but no matter how I try to arrange my work I never find spare time to rest, and when I do go out, I have to leave my work undone. As for getting rich on the farm it is like dreaming of the golden crown that is promised us after we die.

All thru the summer there are auction sales of the belongings of farmers who have quit farming because they have gone bankrupt. Many of them have started twenty years ago and have had to give up today. There are many who do not yet know where the trouble lies, but those of us who do know, let us tell them, and when we are all united, we will see that each one will get the full benefit of his labor, and those who do not work will have to sweat if they would eat.

When that argument begins at lunch time in your shop tomorrow—show them what the DAILY WORKER says about it.

Danish Farmers Face Farm Crisis Due to German Tariff Walls

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 31.—High production costs and a high German tariff making it impossible for Danish farmers to sell their produce has resulted in a farm crisis. Little legislative relief is offered the farmers.

Since American financiers have invaded Danish industry and have begun to grant loans, the Danish banks are also making loans to firms fearing that the American bankers will gain control of the Danish trade.

Fewer articles of commerce are being exported declared Danish experts due to a ruined German market, a poor English market and fierce colonial competition.

\$11,326,829 in Booze Jumps Across Canadian Line to United States

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 31.—In the past eight months "wet goods" valued at \$11,326,829 "jumped" the Canadian border into the United States according to the report of the Canadian government on exports to the United States. In 1923, hard liquor and beer to the value of \$6,564, 234 crossed the border and in 1924 it had increased to \$7,691,660. Over 909,005 gallons of ale, beer and porter and 455,358 gallons of hard liquor found its way across the boundaries in the past eight months.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

PEASANTS' INTERNATIONAL CALLS FOR UNITED STRUGGLE OF WORKERS AND FARMERS AGAINST FASCISM

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 31.—In an appeal sent out by the Peasants' International—the Krestintern—the workers and farmers all over the world are called upon to unite against the fascist terror that is now smashing the farmers' and workers' co-operatives in Italy.

In the following appeal which is sent to all lands, the Peasants' International calls for a relentless struggle against the fascist and an active opposition to the fascist terror and calls upon the workers and farmers to unite work for a workers' and farmers' government.

"A new wave of fascist violence has swept Italy. The fascist persecution of the economic organizations of workers and farmers has been going on incessantly for the last three years. Thousands of workers' and farmers' co-operative stores have been raided and pillaged. The bulk of the trade unions and of the farmers' organizations have been destroyed by the fascist. Only recently a fascist band, with the support of the Italian movement, forcibly seized the headquarters of the national league of workers' co-operatives at Milan.

"After raiding and closing of about 6,000 co-operative stores run by the league, the remaining 1,000 co-operatives of the league have been placed under fascist control.

"In answer to the terror, violence and prisons of the fascists and their government, bring your ranks even closer together, workers and farmers of Italy, and wage a common fight for the overthrow of the fascist power and for the establishment of a workers' and farmers' government.

"Brothers and fellow farmers throughout the world: Rise to the defense of the workers' and peasants' co-operatives of Italy. Do not forget that the cause of the Italian workers is your very own. If the farmers and workers fail to create a united fighting front both nationally and internationally for the defense of their co-operative and other organizations, the fate of the Italian and Bulgarian farmers' and workers' co-operatives will become the fate of the co-operatives in other countries.

"At mass meetings and conferences, in street demonstrations and in parliament, let your mighty voice of indignation and protest be heard against the fascist bands and the fascist government. Protect the workers' and farmers' co-operatives of Italy from utter destruction and annihilation. Demand the restoration of the raided and closed co-operatives, demand the payment of compensation for the losses sustained by the co-operatives thru raiding and closing, the liberation of the imprisoned co-operators and the unhindered repatriation of the co-operators who were forced to emigrate.

"Farmers and workers throughout the world: Declare before the whole world your solidarity with the struggle of the workers and farmers of Italy. Raise your protesting voice against the violence of the Italian government, the government of murderers of workers and farmers, the government of smashers of the co-operative organizations and the trade unions of the farmers and the workers.

"Down with the despicable raiders. Down with the fascists and their government.

"Down with the fascist dictatorship. Long live the workers' and farmers' co-operatives.

"Long live the farmers and workers of Italy.

"Long live the fight for freedom waged by the workers and farmers throughout the world.

"The presidium of the International Farmers' Council." (Seal.)

KANSAS CITY OIL COMPANIES IN BIG MERGER

Will Form \$20,000,000 Concern

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—A number of small Kansas City oil companies are now merging together in order to keep in line with the development of capitalism and meet the competition of the eastern syndicates.

Negotiations for the merging of the Greenland Oil company, the Kansas City Refining company, the Westgate Oil company, and the Indian Oil company, a subsidiary of the Mission Oil company, into the Manhattan Oil company are now going on and will undoubtedly result in the formation of a \$20,000,000 corporation when the resources of the four companies are pooled together.

The new combination will control more than 7,500 barrels of daily oil production, besides 8,000 acres of undeveloped oil land leases in Kansas, the 6,000-barrel refinery of the Kansas City Refining company in the Fairfax district, approximately 300 bulk and service stations in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota and direct pipe and gathering lines from Greenwood country, Kans., to Kansas City. This line is about 250 miles long and is the longest electrically operated pipe line in the world.

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

SEED GROWERS WORK HARD, GET SMALL RETURNS

Farmers Get Thin Dime; Company Waxes Fat

(By Farmer Correspondent)

MOUNT VERNON, Wash., Jan. 31.—The seed growers of the Skagit Valley have the sport of growing the seed but the seed houses get the money.

Out here on the rim of the continent is a small valley, the delta of the Skagit river. It is one of the earth's most fertile spots. The crops grown here sound like fairy tales. Among the numerous crops are cabbage, beets, turnips and spinach, all for seed. Cabbage is grown on a large scale. Those reading about this fertile valley will envy seed growing farmers when they know we raise as high as 1,800 pounds of cabbage seed to the acre. The average is more like 600 to 700 pounds. From the prices quoted in seed catalogues, you will think we are all capitalists. This is not so as the seed companies "take care" of us.

We pay as high as \$35 per acre rent a year. Two years are needed to grow the seed—counting losses from floods and freezing—we must work three years before we can sell a crop. The first year we must raise the plants, battle the weeds and pests, plant it for the winter. The second year—cultivation, staking and strings to keep them standing. Then when ripe, cutting and curing and threshing, then curing some more. Then seed companies get us.

They take the cured seed after it won't shrink any further, run it thru a cleaner and out of the dollar you farmers pay for this seed, the seed companies give us a dime to live on, pay the rent, buy strings, stakes, and pay for threshing.

Units of Workers and Farmers. We are sure hogs for punishment, but I have an idea that when they put us down to a nickel, maybe more of us will join the Workers (Communist) Party, and instead of following the leadership of the capitalist politicians, will unite with the workers from the shops and form a workers and farmers' government, and fix it so the fat ones come out and work in the fields with us.

Farmers' Families Like Serfs.
NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—Farmers' wives and children are unpaid serfs, Benjamin C. Marsh, executive secretary People's Reconstruction League, told the New York Federation of Progressive Women. There is little hope of any federal child labor amendment that would apply to farm children passing, Marsh stated. He called for a United States senate inquiry into the human aspects of farm conditions.

Spy Agency Seeks New Clients in Milwaukee

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—Employers in Milwaukee are receiving a series of letters from Howard W. Russell, Inc., which specializes in supplying industrial spies. It numbers the larger open shop concerns of the city as its clients. "Here is an organization," its circular letter boasts, "with more than 15 years' of successful experience, equipped to supply you with information at any time, any place and of any kind—business or personal. As your bank renders a financial service we render an information service, broad in its scope and confidential in its nature."

Its scope was so very broad that the Wisconsin legislature drastically clipped its wings at the last session.

A sub a day will help to drive capital away.

35 More Coal Diggers Killed in Alabama

(Continued from page 1)

of air from an explosion. When the explosion occurred this non-combustible, non-explosive rock dust filled the air. In addition piles of rock dust are scattered over the floor near the entries to keep down the coal dust.

Three Killed in Colorado.

TRINIDAD, Colo., Jan. 31.—A gas explosion at Mine No. 3 of the Bear Canyon coal company snuffed out the lives of three coal miners. The thirty-three survivors were badly burned and seared, five of them are in a serious condition. Most of the clothing of the thirty-three was burned off.

I. L. D. NATIONAL CHAIRMAN URGES GAG LAW FIGHT

Sentiment Growing for Mighty Campaign

(I. L. D. Press Service)
Messages continue to pour into the national offices of the International Labor Defense hailing the acquittal of Richard (Blackie) Ford on the charge of murder by a jury in Marysville, California.

Andrew T. McNamara, prominent progressive trade unionist and national chairman of the I. L. D. wired: "Papers mentioned early in month, Manwell, the son was to have revenge for death of Manwell, the father, but not a word in any paper of Ford's acquittal. Send Ford, Suhr, Mooney, Billings, Sacco, Vanzetti, and all others our assurance that we are keeping up the fight for the freedom of all industrial and political prisoners."

John Haynes Holmes said: "Ford acquitted a great victory. It may well mark turning point in sweeping tide of reaction and tyranny which has engulfed California in recent years. Such fact should spur us all on to renewed endeavor in fight for civil liberties."

Albert F. Coyle, editor of the Locomotive Engineers' Journal sees in the acquittal of Ford a turning of the reaction tide. He wires: "I regard Ford acquitted as turning of reaction tide that has engulfed America since world war sabotaged democracy. As native Californian am heartily ashamed that one of the most beautiful states in union should have so ruthlessly denied constitutional rights to those striving for social justice. Ford's acquittal forecasts freedom for Mooney and Billings in near future."

Eugene V. Debs is a letter enclosing a five dollar check to the I. L. D. fund declares: "I wired you yesterday in answer to your telegram concerning the case of Richard Ford. We may well congratulate ourselves upon the outcome of that trial and the acquittal and release of the long-suffering victim. We must now grapple on our armor anew in the fight to rescue all the rest."

This is the attitude expressed in many other communications received by the I. L. D. according to the national secretary. The consensus of opinion is that this is the opportune moment to organize a gigantic campaign to wipe the infamous gag laws off the statute books and to open the doors for the class war prisoners in every state of the union as well as in California.

N. Y. NEEDLE TRADERS CALL MANY STRIKES

Millinery Workers Win Union Terms

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Between 2,500 and 3,000 tuckers, pleaters and hemstitchers of New York are striking because employers have broken agreements signed with Local 41 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. All union shops and several non-union factories are closed by the strike. The union demands cash security from employers to insure enforcement of the contract.

Employers were trying to break union conditions with the 44-hour week and \$8 to \$13 wage cuts. The agreement calls for 42-hour week and wages of \$65 for tuckers, \$45 for pleaters, \$30 for pleaters' helpers, and \$28 for hemstitchers. New agreements are being signed with individual manufacturers since the employers' association failed to give \$15,000 security required.

Pickets Arrested.
Men and women are employed in about equal number in this machine work, auxiliary to cloak and dress trades. Shops employ an average of 10 workers. One employing 25 is exceptional. Strikers are holding enthusiastic meetings and picket regularly, confident that they will win within a week. A number of pickets have been arrested on disorderly conduct charges. The court denied Star Plecting company an injunction against the union, which has had a strike against this shop for 20 months with constant picketing.

Needle Strikes Successful.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Less than 500 millinery strikers are still out in downtown New York in the union organization strike. The 2,500 other workers have returned to work as their employers settled with the union, International Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers.

Of the 200 dress shops struck in the organization campaign of Local 22 International Ladies' Garment Workers only 50 are still closed by failure of the employers to settle with the union.

Watch the Saturday Magazine Section for new features every week. This is a good issue to give to your fellow worker.

Labor Must Expose the Many Fairy Tales Told About Geo. Washington

By J. LOUIS ENGDAHL.

TODAY, the beginning of the month of February, the patriots are beginning to go into action again to make the most of the birthday anniversaries of Abraham Lincoln, Feb. 12, and George Washington, Feb. 22. Thru an insidious use of the whole public school system of the nation, for the past century, the ruling class, jealous of its heroes, has all but succeeded in placing a saintly halo upon the brow of the so-called "Father of His Country." While another stimulated outburst of this fake idol worship is again being lashed to fury, it is well to point out a few facts concerning the "cherry tree hero."

Rupert Hughes, the playwright and author, who never wrote a line to injure the "right" of the bosses to plunder labor, discovered some of the truths about Washington's life and tried to incorporate them in a speech to the sons of the American revolution at a banquet held recently in the fashionable New Willard Hotel in Washington.

He chose a poor place where the munitions profiteers nested during the war, to be near the fat contracts issued by the government. The audience was even worse, being constituted of super-patriots of the American legion type.

Hughes pictured Washington as a "profane, irreligious, and pleasure-loving man," putting emphasis on the fact that the "boy who couldn't tell a lie" developed into a "great card player, a distiller of whiskey and a champion curser," and that he "danced for three hours without stopping with the wife of his principal general." America's church-going population, which is not inconsiderable, will also be shocked to learn that Washington "never prayed and consistently avoided participating in communion."

It is reported that Hughes' speech came to a close amid imprecations worse than anything that Washington himself could have uttered, even under the influence of his own favorite Madeira or corn-whiskey.

It is more worth while emphasizing, however, the blow dealt the fairy tale about "The Winter at Valley Forge." The troops are pictured as freezing while Washington knelt in the snow and prayed. Many movie films are doing their best to popularize this fable.

There was plenty of timber about Valley Forge. The soldiers were housed warmly in snug huts with plenty of wood to burn. They could get that for themselves. But there was considerable hunger. Not because there was a lack of food in the neighborhood. It was because the food profiteers would rather sell at a high profit to the British in Philadelphia, who had real money. The profiteers were thus conspicuous even in the war thru which the nation won its independence from Great Britain, just as they have been very active enriching themselves in every war since. Washington was considered the richest man in all the colonies, so he could not have been very distantly related to the profiteers who seized upon the war as an opportunity to pile higher their hordes of gold.

Historians whose researches are not popular with the writers of public school textbooks, point out that Washington, America's first millionaire, had no conception of democracy, or of a society founded on anything but property. This will probably disturb those "liberals" and "socialists" who joined the late LaFollette last year in his drive "Back to '76."

When Washington was elected president he wanted to be called "His Mightiness the President." To destroy the mighty myth that has been woven about him is the task of class conscious workers who refuse to determine their destinies by musty misconceptions of what transpired in the world more than a century and a half ago. The month of Washington's birthday offers an excellent opportunity to clear away some of these cobwebs of history. Labor should make the most of it.

Workers in Bridgeport, Conn., Go Out on Strike Against Wolf & Abrams

(Continued from page 1)

came to Bridgeport and made the issue clear to the workers. He called upon the workers to follow the correct policy of the left wing, namely to support the strike and to participate actively in bringing it to a complete victory for the workers. He further stated that whatever differences there are in the union must be taken up within the organization. Since the Bridgeport committee did not conform to this line, the left wing denounces them and their action. Since this declaration and in the process of the struggle many individuals realized that they were misled and have now actively joined the strike and are giving it energetic support.

A certain number of individuals including some of the men who scabbed in the last strike tried to masquerade as friends of the workers and were soon exposed as agents of the bosses. The workers are beginning to understand the treacherous role these scabs are playing and have isolated them. Workers who realize their mistake are gladly accepted by the strikers. The bosses who tried their clever game were quickly exposed by the left wing.

Militant Spirit Prevails.

All of the workers are militant and cheerful. Most of them go on the picket line at six o'clock in the morning and urge the misled workers to stay away from work. The scabs are having a hot time particularly from the women and young girls who suffered the most from exploitation and low wages and who are now fighting for their livelihood as well as for the right to maintain their organization. The workers realize that they must defeat the attempt to crush their union and to lower their living standard. They are determined to maintain their union, to demand proper working conditions and the full unionization of the shop. The strike must be carried on to a complete victory.

INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' AID TOURS 'ANISE'

Chicago and Cleveland Hold Meetings

I. W. A. Press Service

In furtherance of its nationwide campaign for arousing the interest of the American workers in the struggle of the Chinese masses against their imperialist exploiters and with the object of securing financial help for the oppressed toilers of that country, the International Workers' Aid has arranged mass meetings for prominent speakers in various cities of the country.

Anise Tours Country.

Anna Louise Strong, of Seattle, Wash., will speak for the organization at meetings in Chicago and Cleveland. She is a well-known newspaper correspondent of the northwest and the author of two of the most valuable recent books on Russia: "The First Time in History" and "Children of the Revolution."

Her subject will be "The Struggle of Chinese Labor for Freedom." Strong has just returned from several years abroad, the last four months of which were spent in China. These lectures will give the workers of this country an opportunity to hear a first hand report of the enormously significant labor and nationalist struggle in China.

Chicago, Cleveland Meetings.

The Chicago meeting will be held in Bowen Hall, Hull House, Halsted and Polk streets, Sunday night, Feb. 7 and the Cleveland meeting at Moose Hall, 1009 Walnut Ave., Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14 at 2:30. Admission at both lectures will be 25 cents for tickets in advance.

COUNTY SHERIFF USES OFFICE TO SMASH STRIKES

Gunmen, Landis Award Men, Made Deputies

Sheriff Peter M. Hoffman, who was recently sentenced to serve thirty days in jail and pay a fine of \$2,500 for his part in allowing two Chicago millionaire bootleggers use the jail as a business office and roam thru the cabarets on Chicago's south side to their hearts content while supposed to be "doing time" in the Cook county jail, in defense of his appointment of thousands of special deputies declares that "when I appointed these men I had in mind an army to assist me in case of labor or race troubles."

Commissions Landis Award Men.

In an excerpt from his letter which follows, which was sent to all the special deputies telling them to turn in their badges and commissions, he points out that he has handed out these commissions to Landis award men, thus showing up the nature of the strikebreaking crew that he had formed:

"The statutes of the state of Illinois authorize the sheriff to appoint special deputies in his office, and after my election, following the law and practice of my predecessors, I appointed a number of special deputies, including employees for express companies, railroad special agents, bank messengers, payroll carriers in large manufacturing institutions. Landis award men, physicians who are out late at night and men in large and small business industries who had been robbed, etc., having in the mind only the protection of property."

Easy Money.

This action of Hoffman revoking the commissions of the army of company officials and faithful company "employees" to be used as strikebreakers, came following an expose of Hoffman's connection with an insurance company, the Carolan, Graham and Hoffman, Inc., thru which more than \$60,000 was made annually insuring the special deputies.

Gunmen Are Deputies.

Tho in his letter Hoffman tries to hide the character of his special deputies, the character of these deputies has been disclosed in a number of Chicago municipal courts as nothing more than gunmen using the office as a blind to carry on their work for bosses' associations, etc. A number of arrests of Hoffman's special deputies were made in the past week in which these gunmen were caught running booze. These are the type of men that were to be used to break strikes and to "settle race troubles."

Allies Quit First Military Zone After 7 Year Occupation

COLOGNE, Jan. 31.—The Union Jack, the sign of British imperialism, was hauled down from the building across from the Cologne dome after it had been flying for seven years, one month and six days, when the last detachment of 200 British troops evacuated the first military occupation zone. The British troops were surrounded by a heavy cordon of police as they feared the inhabitants who had tasted the heel of Britain might attack the soldiers. At the same time the French imperialist emblem was taken down at Bonn and the Belgian emblem at Maastricht and Aix la Chapelle. 2,500,000 inhabitants of the first military occupation zone are being returned to the German Reich. France promises to reduce her occupation forces in Germany to 60,000, if Germany joins the league of nations.

Kansas City Labor Defense to Hold Bazaar

I. L. D. News Service

KANSAS CITY, Kans., Jan. 31.—The local members of the International Labor Defense are very optimistic about the prospects for the success of the big bazaar which will be held in Musician Auditorium, 1017 Washington St., Feb. 14. J. E. Snyder, one of the most experienced organizers in the movement has active charge of the arrangements. The arrangements committee has appealed for donations of furniture, pictures, sport goods, food, fruit and anything that can be shipped and sold. All packages should be forwarded to Harrison, 1312 Minnesota Ave., Kansas City, Kans.

Pension Rules for Teachers in Effect

According to the new emeritus service law, 47 principals, teachers and superintendents over 70 years of age will not be at their desk this morning when the second half of the 1925-26 school year begins. A last minute effort was made to enjoin the board from putting the law into effect. Judge Hugo M. Friend refused to grant the injunction. Under this law those on the retiring list will be paid a pension equal to one-half of the average salary received for the last ten years with a \$1,500 minimum and a \$2,500 maximum.

Read—Write—distribute THE DAILY WORKER.

HULL'S AGENTS FORGE NAMES TO PETITIONS

Fraud Practiced to Get on Ballot

Ward heeler working in the interest of Morton D. Hull, congressman from the second district of Illinois, are so anxious to get the name of their candidate on the ballot in the primary elections that they resort to plain forgery in order to falsify signatures.

They made one mistake, however, and that was to forge the name of a resident of Chicago who is not a supporter of capitalist parties and Mr. Hull, from his office in Washington, sent a letter congratulating the man whose name had been forged. Here is the letter, the original copy of which is in possession of THE DAILY WORKER:

Geo. Meyer,
4569 Oakwood Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

In looking over the petition prepared by my friends for placing my name on the primary ballot, as a candidate for renomination as a representative in congress, I find your name attached. Permit me to express my gratification of this evidence of your continued confidence. I shall try to further merit it.

With best wishes for the coming year, I am

Yours very truly,

MORTON D. HULL.

The receipt of the letter informs THE DAILY WORKER that he never signed the petition nor was he ever asked to sign such a thing. His opinion is that the political crooks simply obtained the names of residents and sign them without consulting those whose names they forge. This is only one of the many corrupt practices rife in the old parties of capitalism, who never scruple at anything in order to put over their candidates.

Has No Respect for Hull.

Furthermore, the receipt of the letter emphasizes the fact that he never had any confidence in or respect for Hull or any of his clique of plain political swindlers and that he has less respect for him now than he ever had before and as far as the coming year is concerned, being a worker, he expects nothing from Hull or any other skinner elevated to the halls of congress by capitalist ward heeler.

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Congressman Praises Dictator Mussolini as Union Destroyer

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Congressman Bloom, representing the theater district of New York City, claims the title of direct spokesman in the house for the pro-Mussolini forces in America. He punctuated the debate on the Italian debt settlement by frequent protests against any criticism of the dictator, and by claims that he, Bloom, was personally familiar with all the story of fascism, and knew it to be pure, noble, humane and law-abiding in the finest sense.

When Bloom's turn to make a speech arrived, he explained that Mussolini had favored Bloom's daughter with letters of introduction to D'Annunzio during the latter's occupation of Fiume in 1919, when Miss Bloom wanted to get some magazine articles on the Fiume situation.

The daughter wrote an article comparing the fascist seizure of power in 1922 to what might have happened in America had the American legion, under fiery leadership, decided to establish a strong and "sane and strict" administration, "especially if they saw the country facing rank socialism and financial ruin."

Bloom boasted of Mussolini's crushing out the labor movement of Italy, and unblushingly asserted:

"You do not find any strikes," he added. "Italy has not had a strike in 22 months. Everybody over there is working, and it is all due to Mussolini."

SOVIET RUSSIA OPENS SCHOOLS FOR THE FINNS

New Organization to Do Special Work

By WILLIAM F. KRUSE

MOSCOW.—(By Mail).—Educational work among the 400,000 Finns in Soviet Russia was brought to a still greater height by the organization recently of the Finnish Educational Institute in Leningrad which is to have charge of all Finnish educational activity in the Leningrad gubernia. The Finnish population is concentrated largely in the Leningrad and Tver gubernias and in the Karelian republic.

During the current year 243 elementary schools, 12 intermediate and high schools for peasant children were opened. They will accommodate 11,410 children. The instruction will be in Finnish.

New Schools Opened.

A Finnish agricultural school has been opened in Leningrad province, and a Finnish department has been opened at the Labor College of the State University. Libraries and adult schools have been opened in various villages for the benefit of the Finnish population.

In order to assure adequate staffs of teachers for the schools of the national minorities the study of the native language is compulsory in all of the pedagogical institutions of these minorities. In some of the higher schools there have been organized departments for the study of Finnish, German, Polish, Ukrainian, Estonian, etc.

DISTRICT TWO SUFFERS BUT STAND LOYAL

Needs Clothing for Class Fighters

By ART SHIELDS,
(Federated Press.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Shevering in the coal valleys of central Pennsylvania are thousands of striking miners and their families who need all the spare clothing that city workers can send them, says John Brophy, president, District No. 2, United Mine Workers of America, visiting New York.

Unionists who would start the New Year with a deed that will stiffen the workers in a sorely pressed region may parcel post to the United Mine Workers' office at Clearfield, Pa., all their spare trousers, coats, shoes, stockings and women's and children's clothing. Don't let the rag man get a stitch till the last coal digger on strike in the icy Alleghenies has enough clothing on his back and on the backs of his wife and kids.

Jacksonville Pact Buried.

All central Pennsylvania is spotted with coal camps where mining companies have forgotten their signatures to the Jacksonville agreement and are out to restore the 1917 scale with its enormous reductions and smash the union if possible. The miners are putting up a gallant fight but outside assistance is vital. The district union is bringing the strikers and other unemployed \$20,000 a week from the working miners, but it is obvious that this does not go far enough. Families can not live on \$3 a week each and buy the clothing they need to keep from freezing.

Brophy added picturesque details to the story of the prayer meeting strike of the miners at Sagamore against the Buffalo & Susquehanna Coal Co. Here the miners meet on a high place of land owned by the union and with their educational director, Paul W. Fuller, they pray and sing.

Threat in Hymn.

One of the superintendents has been protesting that he sees a threat in the singing of "Nearer My God to Thee," but this is only his guilty conscience. Another superintendent, Billy Diamond, who in days gone by was an official in the United Mine Workers, complains bitterly that they always sing "Rally Round the Flag" when he passes. It annoys him greatly to hear the stave "Down With the Traitor and Up With the Flag."

The miners are asserting their right to hold services on their own property, and say they will carry on till the Buffalo & Susquehanna gives up its 1917 scale plans. But a pile of shoes and sweaters and stockings and coats will help them carry on.

Australian Election Show Loss of Labor Seats to Reaction

SYDNEY.—(FP).—Contrary to general expectations, Labor suffered a loss of seats in the Australian federal elections held Nov. 14. Instead of defeating the Conservative-Country Party coalition, Labor lost 6 seats in the house of representatives and 2 in the senate.

Prior to the elections, the state of parties was: House of representatives: Conservatives 31, Country Party (in coalition with the Conservatives) 14, Labor 29; senate: Conservatives 24, Labor 12. On the eve of the elections, a Labor member named McDonald died suddenly, reducing the Labor strength in the house to 28. The state of the parties after the election is: House of representatives: Conservatives 29, Country Party 13, Labor 23; senate: Conservatives 26, Labor 10. Compulsory voting was in operation for the first time and record votes were registered. In some electorates 95 per cent of the electors voted.

The elections were held when the country was disturbed by industrial troubles, particularly the British seamen's strike and the railway strike in Queensland. The Conservatives used these issues against the Labor party. Communism was used as an additional weapon.

HONOR ROLL OF WORKERS AIDING PRESS

Russian Br. Workers Party, Lawrence, Mass.	\$46.55
Lithuanian Proletarian Singing Society, Chicago	11.50
S. S. Oasato, Ahmeek, Mich.	2.00
O. Schmidt, South Bend, Ind.	2.00
C. Rauffman, Cleveland, O.	5.00
Hugo Dobner, Chicago, Ill.	5.00
Finnish Br., W. P., Buffalo, N. Y.	49.00
Mothers' League, Winthrop, Mass.	7.00
Louis Elek, Barton, Ohio	4.00
Touristen-Verein, San Francisco, Cal.	25.00
Workers Party, West Frankfort, Ill.	30.00
A. Arbanas, Cranville, Pa.	9.00
Shop Nucleus 1, Detroit, Mich.	15.00
Workers Party, Pocatello, Idaho	14.50
Street Nucleus 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.	21.00
George Nau, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	2.00
Total today	\$243.95
Previously reported	\$3,990.35
Grand total	\$3,246.40

"The power of the working class is organization. Without organization of the masses, the proletariat is nothing. Organized—it is all. Organization is unanimity of action, unanimity of practical activities."

Current Events

(Continued from page 1.)

THE 100,000 workers in capitalist jails employed a Hearst journalist to collect the garbage scooped up in Soviet Russia about the paid agents of the international bankers. They dumped this offal on the American workers under the American camouflage of a drive for class war prisoners.

THE American workers however, are too accustomed to the harsh realities of life to be fooled by the clever devices of Baldwin and his pals. The class conscious worker may not believe in the infallibility of the personnel of the Russian government. This is a papal prerogative and the workers know that all human beings are very fallible and liable to err. But they know that in Russia the workers and peasants rule and that covers a multitude of sins. The British trade union movement sent a delegation to see what was going on in Russia. The delegation was not composed of Communists. Neither was it composed of Greenwich village anarchists masquerading as radicals.

WHAT the British trade union delegation saw can be read in a book published by the Daily Worker Publishing Company. They did not find a utopia. They found a workers and peasants' government struggling to reconstruct the country's economy on a socialist basis. There were slips here and there. That was inevitable. The trade unionists, not having spent their lives sucking some bourgeois financial pap, expected accidents and miscarriages. But incidental accompaniments were ignored in face of the dominant fact, i. e.: the existence of a workers' government. The delegates investigated the reports of "red terror" in Georgia and in other sections of the U. S. S. R. and they reported them ill-founded. They reported however that the capitalist governments had financed many civil wars against the workers' government.

I WOULD rather take the word of A. A. Purcell, a worker and responsible leader of millions of British trade unionists than the collection of concoctions gathered by Isaac Don Levine, William Randolph Hearst's hireling. We know that Purcell's committee investigated conditions in Russia. We don't know how Levine got his fables. Of this we are convinced: that the committee headed by Roger Baldwin, did not render any service to the international labor movement when it financed a propaganda designed to hurt the workers' government of Russia in the eyes of the world. For the moment this kind of treachery may flourish. But there is an old saying that "every dog has his day" and undercover sabotage against Russia under whatever guise will some day prove a boomerang.

ROUMANIAN FASCISTI PERSECUTE COMMUNIST DEFENDER, COSTA FORU

By DOBROGEANU GHEREA.

Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party.

THE furious campaign which is carried on by all reactionary elements against Attorney Costa Foru, chairman of the Rumanian section of the League of Rights of Man, is now assuming definite shape. This man, still robust in spite of his 70 years, was, while returning from the congress of the minority press in Grosswarden attacked in Klausenburg and horribly beaten up.

At the same time that this old idealist received his horrible mishandling at the hands of fascist students, the writers' and journalists' leagues held conferences in Bucharest discussing the attitude to be taken towards Costa Foru. The first group condemned Costa Foru, the second expelled him from the organization. The fact that these Rumanian "literary men" are on friendly terms with the political bosses and that they have accepted Romulus Voinescu, the director general of the Rumanian secret service, as a member of their organization shows them in their true character.

This torturer of the Rumanian workers, this counterfeiter and provocateur of high standing, appeared at the head of the Rumanian intellectuals against the unselfish courageous defender of the oppressed masses of Boyar Rumania. Is there any need of further proof that there is something rotten among the Rumanian intellectuals? Bourgeois Idealist.

I have known Costa Foru for about 12 years. He is a man of a thoroughly bourgeois turn of mind, an idealist who wanted to remain faithful to the old ideals of the once oppressed bourgeoisie. He is a descendant of an old boyar family, who renounced all privileges that his status afforded him, in order that he might remain true to himself. Unselfish and courageous, he acted as the attorney for the defence in almost all of the political trials. Declaring himself from the very beginning an opponent of Communism, he nevertheless thought it his duty to offer his services as defender of the Communists. This fact led to his gaining sympathy even outside of the oppressed working class.

Fascisti Attack Costa Foru.

Prior to his trip to Severin, where he was to appear in a trial against the fascists, he asked me whether he ought not to take some arms with him, seeing that the fascists had threatened him. In spite of the threats, he decided to go without even a revolver, in order to avoid any possible shedding of blood. It seems that the fascist students knew of his peaceful intentions and "took courage" in attacking the old man. The

TWENTY POLISH WORKERS GIVEN PRISON TERMS

Held in Jail 1 1/2 Years Before Trial

WARSAW, Poland.—(By mail).—Following the May 1 demonstration of 1924 in the city of Lodz, Poland, twenty comrades and sympathizers were arrested and accused of seeking to overthrow the government. They were held in jail for eighteen months until their trial took place October 26, 1925. It lasted but a week and the sentence was pronounced Nov. 2.

A correspondent for "Glos Polski," a daily published in Lodz, describes the last day of the trial in these words: "Before the court house are police, guards and groups of people, anxious to get in. It is difficult to enter. At the door stand two policemen, who let in only relatives, judges, lawyers and press representatives. On the stairs all the way to the hall on the third floor there are 66 police guards! The ages of the accused ranged from 16 to 23 at the time of their arrest. One admitted being a member of the party, some admitted having Communist ideology, the rest denied any connection with the party or the Communist youth.

Comrade Abe Tenenbaum in his speech to the jury declared:

"I confessed to being a member of the Communist Party right after my arrest and I really can not understand why I have been jailed for such a long time awaiting my trial."

Comrade Tenenbaum was sentenced to 8 years hard labor with loss of civil rights.

The other sentences are: Wincenty Dmowski 6 years; Leonard Maciejewski 5; Bonifacy Swierczewski 3; Edmund Wawrzynski 2; Stanislaw Rachlewski, Stanislaw Mroczkowski, Antoni Bielinski, Wladyslaw Szyrowski, Edward Rosiak, Jozef Rosiak, Marcin Wesoly, Jozef Weinrauch and Wladyslaw Starczewski to a 1 1/2 years hard labor, every one with loss of civil rights.

Boleslaw Wozniak, Rubin Przedborski and Jankiel Appel were freed because of lack of evidence.

Adam Kaufman and Abram Kagan were given 3 years in prison, and Noma Awerbuch one year and 5 months. These three will have their term of imprisonment from the last of June 1924 to the time of the trial subtracted.

The accused took the sentence calmly. Tenenbaum tenderly said good-bye to the rest of the comrades and was driven away under an escort. The others were later taken in a police wagon. Noma Awerbuch, accompanied by a policeman walked to the jail to be soon released.

MINE OPERATORS WANT "B. & O. PLAN" TO SPEED UP COALDIGGERS

By LELAND OLDS, Federated Press.

Something like B. & O. co-operation adapted to the anthracite industry rather than wage reductions is what the hard coal operators are after in their drive on the United Mine Workers. They want the union to do its share in putting over the new time-clock factory discipline in place of the old miner's freedom. This appears in a Coal Age article by H. S. Gilbertson, personnel director of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. The article is approved by S. D. Warriner, president of the company and chairman of the anthracite operators' conference.

The anthracite describes the success of a semi-monthly foreman conference held by one anthracite company for discussion of operation, costs, safety, organization and the handling of men. It holds that this means "in a new and very real sense taking these key men into the management." Gilbertson continues:

"It is thru such constructive means that the industry may hope to solve both revenue and cost problems without recourse to what, in some industries, is the easy but, in the long run, unsatisfactory route of wage reductions—provided, organized labor can be persuaded to use its imagination and become a party to that program of joint effort which the committee of economists and engineers suggested."

Put a copy of the DAILY WORKER in your pocket when you go to your union meeting.

'THE JAIL,' RUSS PLAY, WILL BE PRESENTED AT WORKERS' HOUSE

"The Jail," a drama in 4 acts will be presented in the Russian language Sunday, Feb. 7, at the Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St., under the leadership of the well-known Russian actor Anatoly Pokotilov.

Beginning at 6:30 p. m. Admission 50 cents.

Campaign News

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CO-OPERATIVES FIGHT FASCIST RULE IN ITALY

American Society Joins International Protest

(Special to The Daily Worker)

CLOQUET, Minn., Jan. 31.—The Cloquet Co-operative Society, consisting of 815 members of different nationalities, at its annual meeting, most emphatically protested against the fascist terror in Italy. Fascists have not only destroyed local co-operatives in Italy, but on November 15, forcibly occupied the offices of the Co-operative League of Italy and dissolved the organization.

The annual meeting of the Cloquet co-operative also demanded that the International Co-operative Alliance should take the initiative to call an international conference of the Red International of Labor Unions, Amsterdam International of Trade Unions and International Co-operative Alliance, to formulate international measures to fight fascism.

The resolution follows: "WHEREAS, the present fascist government of Italy has destroyed the co-operative societies of Italy and forcibly occupied the offices of the Lega Nazionale;

"We, the members of the Cloquet (Minn.) Co-operative Society assembled in our annual membership meeting, join in the protest of the International Co-operative Alliance, and extend our sympathies to the persecuted Italian co-operatives.

"Further, we heartily endorse the proposal made by the Red International Labor Union that the International Co-operative Alliance take the initiative to call a conference of the Amsterdam International of Trade Unions, the Red International Labor Unions, and International Co-operative Alliance, to formulate measures to fight fascism."

Send Resolution Broadcast

A copy of the above mentioned resolution was sent to the Co-operative League of America and International Co-operative Alliance, London. A protest was also sent to the Italian ambassador at Washington.

Northwest Side I. L. D. Branch Meet Tuesday

The Northwest Side Branch of the International Labor Defense will hold a meeting at the Workers' Lyceum, 2733 Hirsch Blvd., Tuesday evening, Feb. 2, at 8 o'clock. Many important matters are to be discussed and every member should attend this meeting.

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Workers (Communist) Party

Sub-Section 9B Will Hold "Get-Together" Party in Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Sub-section 9B of New York of the Workers (Communist) Party is having a get-together, Saturday evening, Feb. 6, at 56 Manhattan Av. Brooklyn.

Various comrades come together in their units to do Communist work. Many of them have not known one another, but the comrades are getting acquainted very rapidly and are even growing intimate. Therefore the 9B comrades feel that conditions are ripe for a good time. The committee prepared an excellent program.

Duluth Proceeds to Reorganize Into Nuclei

The Workers (Communist) Party of Duluth is proceeding with its reorganization.

The city has been divided into three sections and registration is about completed. Over forty members have already been registered.

Compare Robert Sullivan, now district organizer in Minneapolis, is preparing to visit all sections of the district in order to help the isolated branches of which there are about seventy to complete their registration.

CHICAGO SECTION FIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS MONDAY NIGHT

Section 5 executive committee meets Monday, Feb. 1, at 8 p. m., at 2406 North Clark street. All executive committee members must attend.

DAILY WORKER VS. BRASS CHECK PRESS; WE MUST GET MORE THAN 5,000 SUBS IN LENIN DRIVE

By W. J. WHITE

GIRARD, Ohio, Jan. 31.—The members of the Workers (Communist) Party are asked to go out and add 5,000 subscribers to the subscription list of THE DAILY WORKER this coming month in the name of the leader of our class, Vladimir Ilyich Ulanov Lenin. What more worthy object could be the goal of good soldiers in a fight against the master class of America than this effort to increase the usefulness and influence of this paper of ours.

When we call to mind the fact that the minds of the workers are being poisoned by 30,000,000 capitalist papers going into homes of the workers and that we can not hope to see the workers become class conscious fighters, unless they are brot to see the traitorous part they are playing in supporting the institutions of their enemies. When we add the thousands of magazines and other means of stupefying and dulling the minds of our class that are in the hand of the enemy used to inject the opium of indifference bigotry, race hatred, religious divisions into our ranks then we must be blind indeed if we do not see that it is imperative to build and expand the influence and work of our paper.

The brass check press of the masters is its greatest weapon. It is one of the first lines of defense of right to hold in subjection the workers. It is the first weapon which is brot to bear on our class in its struggles for the overthrow of capitalism. The brass check press must be destroyed and rendered useless before we can hope

NEW YORK WILL HAVE SUNDAY NIGHT FORUM AT WORKERS' SCHOOL

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.— Sunday, Feb. 7, Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the New York Workers' School, will lead a discussion on the topic "Whither America?" at the Sunday night central forum to be held at Workers' School, 108 East Fourth-street. The following Sunday, Feb. 14, William W. Weinstein, general secretary of the district, will talk on the "Three Internationalisms," and on Feb. 21, the organization secretary, Jack Stachel, will discuss "Class Collaboration."

The lecturer will speak for 45 minutes or an hour and general discussion will follow. This general discussion will give an opportunity to all party members to train themselves in public speaking and develop the power of thinking on their feet.

Form Student Council at New York School

(Special to The Daily Worker)

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The student body of the Workers' School, more numerous than at any previous period in its history, has organized a student's council to take up matters of interest to the student body, to aid in the conduct and financing of the school and to promote friendly social intercourse between students of the different classes. The plans adopted include the arranging of debates, dances and a theater party. Classes which have not yet elected delegates to the students' council should do so at once.

CHICAGO NUCLEI IS INTERESTED IN WORKERS' SCHOOL

Enroll Now and Be Assigned to Class

The party units in Chicago are beginning to respond to the enrollment campaign of the Chicago Workers' School. Already, there are in the office of the Workers' School the names of 39 workers, selecting 49 classes; these do not include students in the many classes of the first term, who are sure to continue. But not all of these are paid up enrollments; as Arne Swabeck says: "An enrollment is an enrollment only when the money rolls in."

All comrades who have selected courses should send in the registration fee. When classes are cut down to size, preference will be given to those who first completed their registration.

Nuclei Get Enrollments

Section 1 has enrolled six comrades in both the Elements of Communism and Historical Materialism; Shop Nucleus 20—five comrades for English; Street Nucleus 12—two for English, one for Historical Materialism; for the Workers' (Correspondence class—Street Nucleus 27—one; No. 21—one; No. 25—three; Shop Nucleus 20—three. Other units meeting before Feb. 8 are urgently requested to secure enrollments at their next meeting. Many units are satisfied with announcing the classes; but this is insufficient. Secure enrollments, and forward with fees.

So far, the enrollments are as follows for the various classes: 10—11; Historical Materialism—10; Workers' Journalism—5; Capital—5; Trade Union Organization and Tactics—5; Elements of Communism—8.

Enroll Now! If you have the habit of waiting around until the last day, and then registering, now is the time to break away, by signing up. Our slogan is Fifty Enrollments a Day. Make This Your Day.

The address is 19 South Lincoln St. Remember this! Is limited to classes in Chicago.

Philadelphia Transit Company Controls City Transportation Lines

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Chauffeurs, bus men and street car men have the same employer—the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co.—with the signing of the required ordinance by Mayor Kendrick authorizing the transit company to increase its capital stock from \$45,000,000 to \$48,000,000 to provide for the purchase of the Philadelphia Yellow Cab Co. and some smaller taxi concerns, and the construction of necessary garages.

The Philadelphia Rapid Transit Co. already operates the street car system and bus lines. "The street carmen's union has been smashed on the system and the men are organized in a company union, the Mitten plan, named after Thomas Mitten, chairman of the company's executive board.

Yellow Cab men are non-union. The taxi cabs are under the jurisdiction of the teamsters' and chauffeurs' union but union men are suggesting that if a serious attempt is made to organize the Mitten employees the taxi men will be taken into the street carmen's union with the other Mitten workers. The Atlantic City American Federation of Labor convention provided that bus chauffeurs should be lined up in the carmen's union if they were employees of a street car company and the same ruling may apply to the Mittenized Yellow Cab men; the one boss union theory. The name of the carmen's union, the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, suggests such a solution.

Lenin told us the need of the workers' press and how we must guard and defend it, how we must work to increase its influence among the masses of workers and see that the message of Communism goes out daily, unpunctured and undeffiled. Comrades let us carry out the orders of our great leader of the masses, and make our press, the mouthpiece of every slave of capitalism, carrying its message of revolution to the uttermost ends of the earth. Long live the fighting press of the bondsman. Long live the DAILY WORKER! Forward to a goal far beyond the five thousand set by the leaders of the proletariat of imperialistic America!

CHICAGO WILL HAVE DAYLIGHT SAVING AGAIN

Labor Protests Against Law Ignored

By a vote of 11 to 2 the council committee on judiciary recommended the continuance of the daylight saving law and also that the law be put to referendum in the November elections to the board of aldermen.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' representative, John Carroll, pointed out to the committee that the railroad workers were opposed to this law.

Representatives of the Chicago Federation of Labor also showed the committee that their membership had in a referendum voted against the daylight saving law and pointed out that the law had been enacted in a referendum in 1920 during the war hysteria and that a new referendum should be had in April.

If the recommendations of the committee are approved by the board of aldermen, daylight saving will start from the last Sunday in April and will continue to the last Sunday in September. All attempts to have the matter placed for referendum in the April elections, were defeated.

"Mother" Bloor Tours East for Labor Defense

I. L. D. News Service

Ella Reeve Bloor, who rendered splendid service in Boston during the taxi strike, in helping the defense of several workers who were framed up by the company, is starting on a western tour that will bring her to Chicago on Feb. 25. Her schedule is as follows: Bridgeport, Feb. 1st; Philadelphia Feb. 2nd; Baltimore, Feb. 3-4; Washington, Feb. 5-6; Cleveland, Feb. 8-11; State of Ohio, February, 12-23.

Afterwards "Mother" Bloor will proceed westward to the coast.

Stanley J. Clark will be toured thru California, then thru Arizona and Texas.

Retribution at Last.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—James T. Toye one of the firm which controls the Yellow Cabs in this city is dead as the result of a leaky gas stove in his apartment. The funeral was largely attended, but not by union men.

Order a bundle of The DAILY WORKER for every meeting of your union.

YOUNG WORKERS BRUTALLY BEATEN BY CARETAKER

Forced to Eat Soap for Rule Violations

(Special to The Daily Worker)

KANSAS CITY, Kans., Jan. 31.—During the grand jury investigation of the McCune home for subnormal boys, it was revealed how children of working class parents were being tortured under the brutal administration of a political appointee. The investigation—a whitewash expedition would be more appropriate—follows a protest from a mother of a boy who was brutally beaten and made to eat soap for a minor infringement of the rules of the home.

Bert Hafer, who was "promoted" from county electrician to the superintendent of the home, made one boy who was talking to another youngster wear a paper clip that operates in "clothes pin" fashion until his lips bled for "talking too much."

Another young lad was caught in the act of breaking some of the minor rules. Bert Hafer then took a bar of toilet soap and forced the young lad to take a bite. He then took the 15-year old youth by the ear which was still being treated after an operation for mastoiditis—and forced him to swallow it. The boy was nauseated. His stomach would not hold the soap. It came up. The "caretaker" then became enraged because the lad had not been able to keep the soap in his stomach and "dirty" the floor of the home, forced the youth to gargle his mouth with castor oil and then drink it.

Many other boys testified to the brutal treatment they had been subjected to. Most of them told of how they had been forced to eat soap and drink large quantities of castor oil and were beaten in most brutal fashion.

The capitalist papers as well as the labor papers have nothing to say about the treatment that the boys are receiving in the home. They are silent. Their columns are filled with stories of what Russian Bolsheviks are doing to counter-revolutionaries.

The Workers (Communist) Party and the Young Workers (Communist) League are planning to carry on a drive and show to the workers how the subnormal children of working class parents are "cared for" in these homes.

COMMUNISTS IN ARGENTINE URGE NEED OF UNITY

Reformist Leaders Sow Dissension in Unions

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 22.—Combating the disruptive tactics of the reformist trade union leaders of Argentina, which have already sowed division in the ranks of the railroad workers, seamen and other important labor organizations, a strong movement for national and international trade union unity has grown up in the Argentine. Syndicalists and anarcho-syndicalists, who are themselves divided into various organizations, are now beginning to appreciate that their own mistakes are no less costly for the working class than those of the reformists.

The Communist Party of the Argentine proposes a united front of all labor organizations on the following bases: 1 support of national and international trade union unity; 2 unification of all parallel unions, on a local as well as a national scale; 3 the sending of a communication to the Red International of Labor Unions, to the Amsterdam and to the Berlin (anarchist) international, calling for an international labor unity congress; 4 active campaign for organization of the unorganized workers; 5 study of projects for improving the work of all unions in Argentina; 6 establishment of special committees charged with seeing that each of the above points is put into practice.

Take this copy of the DAILY WORKER with you to the shop tomorrow.

YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE PLANS TWO DAY BAZAAR IN MILWAUKEE, FEB. 13-14

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 31.—The Young Workers (Communist) League and the Young Pioneers have arranged a two day bazaar to take place Saturday and Sunday, Feb. 13 and 14 at Millers' Hall, Eighth and State street for the benefit of the press and to further the organization work of the league and the children's movement.

Party members and sympathizers are urged to help the league make a success of this affair. The league is appealing to party members to send in donations for the benefit of the bazaar.

All donations to be sent to Young Workers' (Communist) League, Local Milwaukee, 802 State street.

WITH THE YOUNG WORKERS

CONDUCTED BY THE YOUNG WORKERS LEAGUE

BOURGEOIS CONTROL THRU SPORTS

By PAUL CLINE.

THE American bourgeoisie has long ago realized and taken advantage of the opportunities which sports afford it for the strengthening of its control over the workers. Thru many years of systematic work in this field, the ruling class of this country has perfected a national system of sports organizations which has wormed its way deeply into the ranks of the working class, and which is the medium for patriotic, fascist, militarist and anti-labor propaganda. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended yearly by the bosses for the financing of their sport work.

Factory Sport Clubs

A typical form of bourgeois sport organization, a form which in its harm to the interests of the workers ranks next to the company's union, is the factory sport club. Thru the factory sport clubs the capitalists manage to bind the workers more closely to their jobs, to throw a cloud of "good fellowship" around the process of exploitation, to control the thoughts and activities of the workers after working hours, and to prepare the "loyal athletes" for strikebreaking activity in time of emergency. An additional purpose which the factory sport clubs serve—from the point of view of the boss—is that they build up the workers physically and thereby render them subject to more intensified exploitation.

Such large corporations as the Western Electric, Sears Roebuck and the Gary Steel works have set up huge sport departments directed by salaried experts. These concerns have built up an elaborate system of competitive sport which tends to destroy solidarity and to breed rivalry and individualism. Basketball, tennis, bowling, horseshoe throwing and baseball are sports which are pushed. Mass drills or calisthenics are discouraged—in fact are prohibited, since they bring large numbers of workers together on a co-operative basis.

Supplementing the factory clubs, the bourgeoisie have set up athletic associations all over the country. These

athletic associations are accorded the use of the school and the public park athletic facilities. They are controlled by boards composed of local business figures (generally former athletes) and are the objects of an intensified boss propaganda. Patriotism and militarism are rampant in these amateur athletic associations, whose members are overwhelmingly young workers. Speeches by military men, militarists, and paid propagandists are the usual thing in these athletic associations. "Athleticism and Americanism are synonymous" is the slogan which the capitalists try to drive home in their amateur athletic associations.

The Professionals

Another and more indirect form of capitalist sport influence over the proletariat is thru professional sport, i.e. boxing, wrestling, and baseball. These branches of sport are bonafide forms of capitalist business enterprise, producing enormous profits for the owners, managers and promoters from the exploitation of the professional athletes. Professional sport is also permeated with the ideal of 100 per cent Americanism and patriotism. During the war, the professional athletes who volunteered were held up before the sporting fans as martyrs, as super-citizens. A tremendous proportion of the American workers—and particularly the young workers, patronize and are absorbed in professional sport. This, naturally, draws them toward the capitalist ideology, prevents their coming to class consciousness, and diverts their attention from the class struggle.

It is an old and sound proverb, and one which is particularly applicable to our movement, that one takes an example from the wisdom of his enemies. In the field of sport work, the Communist movement, and particularly its youth section has much to learn from the bourgeoisie. There is a crying need for the organization of a large and strong workers' sport movement in this country. In a subsequent article, the tasks of the Young Workers League in this field will be dealt with.

YOUNG WORKERS OF OTHER LANDS

THE CZECHO-SLOVAK TERROR

PRAGUE.—From the year 1924 to the month of November, 1925, two hundred members of the Young Communist League of Czechoslovakia, male and female, were tried and sentenced in the district court at Olmutz. The league is growing very rapidly in that country and its increasing influence upon the working class youth is putting fear into the hearts of the bourgeoisie. The league has started 25 Lenin schools in as many districts since last November, schools which run from six to eight weeks to the complete course.

PROHIBITION OF INDEPENDENT STUDENT SOCIETIES

ROUMANIA.—The weekly organ of this society, "Viata Universitar" (University Life), which conducted a sharp struggle against the Fascist students, was interdicted by the 2 Corps commander in Bucharest. The official communiqué based this prohibition upon the necessity of preventing conflict between divergent student organizations. It is noteworthy that the Fascist organizations are given all possibilities of movement and action, and that they are actually supported by the government and military authorities. The League itself was dissolved and all organizations were threatened with the same fate by the military powers if they should admit any of the former members of the suppressed society into their ranks. The most radical paper in Bucharest, the "Faca" invited the students to publish their manifestoes in its columns despite threats of suppression by the military authorities.

PROTEST AGAINST THE REACTIONARY SCHOOL LAW

BERLIN, Germany.—Young democratic organizations are arranging protest meetings against the reactionary school law which is to be passed in the various provincial parliaments. Thus the Congress of the Young Democrats of Saxony accepted the following resolution: "The Democratic Youth of Saxony notes with indignation that the proposed national school law, in violation of the constitution will smash the German Public School in the interests of sectarian church influences. We consider the non-sectarian public school the sole foundation for the training of the coming generation and are at one with all free thinking tendencies in the defense of the primacy of the state in school affairs."

LENIN SCHOOL OF THE Y. C. L. OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

PRAGUE.—Czechoslovakia.—Since the end of November the Lenin School has been started in 25 district-League centers. The course is arranged for

six to eight weeks. The attendance in Brunn for instance is twenty. Every village nucleus is pledged to send three students, every town nucleus ten. The expenses of the delegates are borne by the nuclei. In addition from those places in which no Y. C. L. exists there will participate in the school a member of the F. D. T. J. (Red Sport Organization) or of the Party nucleus.

NEW LEAGUE ORGAN IN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—The first number has appeared of the new organ of the Y. C. L. of Czechoslovakia in Russian language, under the name of "Karpatskaya Pravda" and as a supplement to the Russian organ of the C. P. of Czechoslovakia. Hence the Y. C. L. Czechoslovakia already issues its organ in five languages, viz: Czech, Slovak, German, Hungarian and Russian. The new organ is an important means for winning the young workers and peasants in Podkarpato-Russ. For the present this Russian edition appears once a month.

SHOP DELEGATES' CONFERENCE OF THE BOSKOVITZ TRADE SCHOOL

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—A meeting of shop delegates of the Continuation Schools in Boskovitz on October 17th formulated the following demands:

1. Abolition of night and Saturday afternoon sessions in the trade schools; transfer of training into working hours.

2. Maintenance of the legal eight hour day for all apprentices.

It was stated at the Conference that the majority of the apprentices in the Boskovitz district are often compelled to work more than 72 hours a week.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN GREECE

ATHENS, Greece.—Pangalos has declared that the reorganization of the army is proceeding with dispatch. Recently as many orders for war material were placed as during the whole last ten years. In two years Greece will be in a position to defend its independence and to become a decisive factor of peace. He declared, further, that today there were no longer any Venizelist or anti-Venizelist. (El Vima, Nov. 18.)

The Lenin Drive means quick action—send your sub today!

Come Ahead Into the Young Workers League



Read Our Teacher LENIN ON CO-OPERATIVES

A new pamphlet just received from Europe of a brief speech on the subject.

Of interest to farmers and all workers.

5 Cents.

IN PHILADELPHIA!

SECOND ANNUAL CONCERT

given by the

FREIHEIT GEZANG VEREIN (Z. Haber, Conductor)
Friday Evening, February 5, 1926, 8:15 P. M.
at the Mercantile Hall, Broad and Jefferson Streets.

ALFRED LORENZ, Violinist, of Philadelphia Orchestra, as soloist.

Y. W. MANDOLIN ORCHESTRA, W. Greenberg, Conductor, in a classical selection.

Tickets for sale at Happe's, 1117 Chestnut Street; Freiheit Office, 426 Pine St.; 521 York Ave., and at the Box Office, the day of the concert.

NON-UNION CANDY WORKERS ABUSED BY FORELADIES

Low Wages, Bad Sanitary Conditions Prevail

(By a Worker Correspondent)
BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 31.—Low wages and bad sanitary conditions are what the girls in the Chocolate Products company plant in Baltimore have to suffer while making "Happiness" candy.

The place is not unionized and the boss does as he pleases to the girls that are working in the shop. During one of the busy seasons this company advertised heavily for a number of girls. In a week's time they had 200 new girls at work in the plant working from 8 in the morning until 5 in the evening for \$12 a week. After they had been there one week, the boss lengthened the work hours from 7:30 in the morning to 5:30 in the evening. Some of these girls stayed on after the busy season. Most of them were laid off.

\$14 Highest Wage.

In the shop there are but few girls who have worked many years for this company. One girl who has been with the company a number of years is earning \$14 while another who has worked there ten years is receiving the same. This is their highest wage.

Conditions are the worst in the packing room. Here the girls must stand on their feet through the entire working day. If they sit down for a few moments, the forelady bellows: "Don't fall asleep there!" The girls are not allowed to speak to each other. If any of the girls started to whisper or talk to each other the forelady would shout: "Cut out your talking! You are paid to work not talk."

Abuse Beginner.
One girl who had started to work in this plant tying packages was not performing the work as quickly and as skillfully as the assistant forelady wanted her to. Instead of showing the girl how to do the work the assistant forelady began to call her "dumbbell," "horse," "clumsy fool" and a number of vile names.

One of the girls took a few pieces of candy and put them into her pocketbook. She was going to eat the candy when she left the plant. As she was punching the timeclock her purse opened and the candy dropped out to the floor. The forelady saw this and began to call the girl a thief. Every one of the girls were searched as they punched the clock that day to see if they were carrying candy home with them.

Eat Lunch Near Toilet.
During the half hour the girls get for lunch, they sit in a small room next to the toilet. Disagreeable odors of all kinds assail the girls as they eat their noonday meal. The boss in order to show he is "alright" gives the girls a cup of coffee every noon hour free. The coffee is black and is served out of a dirty tin can into tin cups the sight of which makes one's stomach feel sick. The girls need a union organization badly to clean up some of the filthy conditions that are prevalent in the shop.

Undercover Men Are Plentiful at Briggs Auto Body Mfg. Co.

(By a Worker Correspondent)
DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 31.—At the Briggs Manufacturing company, auto body making contract sweat shop for the Ford Motor company and Hudson cars, six times a day a clerk makes the rounds to see that all the men are at their jobs. In addition to that private thugs are employed by the company as spotters to report anyone caught not hustling. His badge number is taken and he is fired. These spotters are stationed at every doorway and around the plant. Such is the slave driving system employed at this plant.



Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

The Importance of Worker Correspondence

By J. LOUIS ENGBAHL.
Worker correspondence is developing into an ever-more important part of the activities not only of our Communist press, but also of the Communist movement as a whole. The duties of worker correspondents are not only confined to writing for our Communist press, not only to the spreading of our DAILY WORKER and other Communist publications among the workers. It also consists of co-ordinating this work with other party activities.

The class of worker correspondents in Chicago, for instance, in setting an example for similar classes in

other parts of the country, is not an isolated educational activity, but seeks to co-operate with classes teaching other subjects.

There are today three classes in worker correspondence in Chicago, in the English, the Russian and the Polish languages. Of course, the ambition of every worker should be to learn to express himself in speaking and writing, in the English language, but the fundamentals of worker correspondence can be taught in all languages.

The English class, that will now meet every Monday night, instead of on Thursday nights, beginning tonight, Feb. 1, enters upon a new phase of its activities. During its first few months the basis for future work was laid thru the drilling given its

members in what constitutes worker correspondence. This was very important in a country where the workers, in all the history of the socialist movement, have never been taught to write for their own press.

It may now be said that large numbers of workers in the United States, for the first time, comprehend the meaning and the importance of worker correspondence.

The next step is the development of our writers, so that they will be able to put their thoughts clearly and accurately on paper. It is not enough to recognize news of interest, but the worker correspondent must also be able to write it down.

The classes in English, which are a part of our Workers' School, do not

attempt to teach writing. Nevertheless, these classes do furnish good elementary instruction to prospective worker correspondents. Every student in an English class should graduate into the class in worker correspondence.

More intensive study of "What Is Worker Correspondence?" thru the actual review and criticism of the material that pours continually into the office of THE DAILY WORKER will continue to be one of the tasks of the worker correspondence class in the days ahead. But not only what to write, but "How to write" will also be a subject of increasing study. But the worker correspondent cannot consider perfection in these directions as the goal of his ambitions.

The next step ahead of the prepar-

ation of short news stories for THE DAILY WORKER is the actual research that unearths large masses of material that may be woven into series of articles, or be used in developing campaigns for the party, either in the economic struggles, or in its parliamentary activities.

The worker correspondent, looking ahead, sees that day when he will become a valuable member of a class in research work, that co-operates closely with the agitprop departments of the party, in all of its units. Upon the shoulders of the worker correspondent falls the important task of carrying the message of the party to the masses, in helping to build a mass party and a mass press. It is impossible to overestimate the importance of worker correspondence to the party and its press.

BOSSSES TRY TO CHASE DAILY WORKER NEWSIES OFF STREET, BUT WORKERS WANT THE PAPER

By a Worker Correspondent.
SOUTH BEND, Ind., Jan. 31.—When THE DAILY WORKER newsboys distributed the paper in front of the Studebaker Motor company, which contained a worker correspondent's article exposing the cut in wages after a long layoff for inventory, the company's fat bellied watchers tried to chase them off the sidewalks.

DAILY WORKER Wins Friend.

But the workers were very anxious indeed to read the story about the cut and not a single copy of THE DAILY WORKER that the newsboys brought was wasted. The next day where-over workers of that shop were found the article and THE DAILY WORKER were talked about. Never was there so much excitement and talk among the men in the shop as on that day.

And no wonder. Last week in Department 384 without any notice whatever the men got another wage cut. That makes the third cut in a short time. When pay day came and the workers received their envelopes the following conversations were heard. "I am short \$11.00," "I am short \$15.00," "I am short \$10.00," and so on. Every one on the job was short on his pay without being told that there would be a cut in wages. The original price for the job, piece work, was 97 cents. They gave us a big cut some time last fall and we refused to work with the result that they gave us 85 cents. Since then there was another cut to 79 cents. And this last cut brot it down to 60 cents.

Speed Up to the Limit.
Since this is piecework the men speed themselves to the point of collapse to make up some of the money stolen from their wages by the bosses. The men say they can stand this speed-up system no longer. The worker in department 384 who related these conditions to me was so desperate he said he did not care whether his name was used or not. He said he is so worn out he doesn't care what happens to him. At the end of the day he is ready to sink to the floor with exhaustion. He is sure he will not be able to stand it even one week longer.

Of course that does not mean anything to the boss. When these men are worn out they will be replaced by new men. What if the men did strain until they have burst? What if their families will die of starvation? What if they will lose their homes? Workers in the Studebaker Motor company shop of South Bend, Indiana: Organization is the only solution to our present troubles. Shop Nucleus No. 1 is calling to you. Join us and work for an organized demand to end these wage cuts that are the source of all our present misery. Thru organization we will better our conditions. When we complain they



Conditions Go From Bad to Worse in Many Pennsylvania Mines

By Worker Correspondent.
MCDONALD, Pa., Jan. 31.—This place is an old coal mining town with no other industries. There are but two mines working—with less than 100 workers in each mine. One of these mines is the McDonald mine of the Carnegie-Iron company. This mine is operated with almost no day crew.

The mine foreman or one of his substitutes here hauls all of the coal without any trip rider or snapper on the motor that the state mining law requires trip riders.

If a miner wants timbers or posts, he must walk around and find them himself. If they do not do that they must work under a great danger. If a part is filled with water, the miner must make the place dry. For dead work conditions, the miner is paid whatever the boss wants to pay him; which is highly small.

Unemployment Great Among Lumberworkers

By CARL GIEBE, (Worker Correspondent)
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 31.—In the midst of wealth and abundance the workers here are in desperate need of food, clothing and shelter. Unemployment increases daily, with no outlook for conditions to improve. Workers are forced to apply to the police station for food and shelter from which they are sent across the street to the Salvation Army, where the unmarried men are given short jobs to do in return for a meal.

The lot of the married unemployed worker is of course, even harder. He has to cope with high rents in addition to the cost of the necessities of life. With butter selling at 60 cents a pound and eggs at 50 cents a dozen it is needless to state they are beyond the reach of the unemployed worker's family. Oranges, the product this state boasts of, is considered a luxury even by the employed worker and clothing comes so high that the worker's small wages cannot be stretched to take them in.

The Salvation Army here does a big business from collecting clothing, household goods, and junk of all kinds and selling them to the poor.

Every week valuable books are offered as prizes for the best worker correspondents' contributions. These prizes go to the worker whose work shows an effort to produce an article that will interest other workers. The article should preferably point out the conditions of labor in factory, mill or mine.

The winners' articles appear in the Friday issue every week. Read them. They will give you ideas as well as show you what splendid articles are written by workers.

This Week's Prizes!

FIRST PRIZE: "Historical Materialism—A System of Sociology" by Nikolai Bukharin. In this valuable book all the social sciences are closely scrutinized and interpreted from the materialist viewpoint.
SECOND PRIZE: "Capital," by Karl Marx, 1st volume.
THIRD PRIZE: "Russia Today," Report of the British Trade Union Delegation.
All three are valuable books for every worker's library.

Lewis and the Miners' Fight

By B. K. Worker Correspondent.
The whole tactic of Lewis in this great battle of the miners against the anthracite operators has been confined to conferences with the bosses. He does not pay attention to the actual battle front but to the conference table.

Of course, it is more pleasant to sit around a table with the bosses than it is to stand on the picket line directing the fight of the miners. Lewis is not the type of leader to lead the miners in a fight to victory. He helps the bosses to defeat the miners by his actions.

Let us examine the situation and see what Lewis is doing. The mass demand of the striking miners to call the maintenance men on strike he flatly rejected. Why? He explains that there is an agreement between him and the bosses that no scabs will be brought in and that the maintenance men will not be withdrawn from the mines. In other words, the miners will protect the property of the operators while starvation weakens the spirit of the miners and reduces them to a state where they are willing to give in to the demands of the operators.

Such a policy is simply a betrayal of the miners.

Pinchot Aids Operators.
Anybody who knows even a little about the spirit of the miners in the anthracite will know it is impossible for the bosses to ship in scabs. Besides that the state law prohibiting the employment of miners with less than two years' experience stands in the way of the bosses using scabs to defeat the miners. The operators are working night and day to secure the abolition of this law thru Governor Pinchot and the legislature. The present session was called by Pinchot for nothing else than the abolition of the safety law in the mines.

While the operators are straining every nerve to defeat the miners and destroy the union, Lewis finds time to take up the cause of the "oppressed" judges. These capitalist agents are only getting \$7,500 a year and Lewis demands that they be given \$10,000. Regarding the miners' demand for a mere 10 per cent raise in wages Lewis has shown no anxiety to enforce it. As a matter of fact he was willing to accept a 5 per cent increase for the miners. Lewis has more in common with the judges who issue injunctions against the workers struggling for better living conditions than he has with the workers.

A Real Policy.
The miners are more and more realizing that Lewis is not fighting their battle. They are now more inclined to listen to the policy of the progressive miners' committee which has issued the slogan of a 100% strike by withdrawing the maintenance men, and alliance with the railroad men, no compromise on the demands drawn up at the tri-district convention, and no arbitration.

The separation between Lewis and the miners is becoming wider every day. Lewis does not do all in his power to secure the defeat of the operators. He is trying to agree to the demands of the operators and at the same time prevent the miners seeing thru his trickery. Between these two stools Lewis will fall.

Lewis Hinders Fight.
The miners' fight is made more difficult by them having at the head of their union a man who defends the operators against the miners, and who continually schemes to aid the operators to lower the living standards of the miners.

The miners can win this struggle by putting into effect a real policy of struggle against the operators in spite of Lewis.

PARKE DAVIS CLERKS GET SMALL WAGES

Union Is Badly Needed in Drug Company

(By a Worker Correspondent)
KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 31.—The Parke Davis and company, manufacturing chemists, with branches and depots in all parts of the world is one of the most skilled corporations in the exploitation of the wage workers. The Kansas City branch, one of its largest depots, serves the southwest in medicines and biological products and its average daily receipts for sales is \$5,000.

After being employed with the firm for one year you receive a \$1,000 insurance policy that will be paid until you leave their employment and then it is dropped. A two weeks' vacation with pay is given each year but the workers are employed by the month, pay every two weeks which makes their pay check two weeks short in a year, and this they give you in vacation. If a worker lasts until he is 65 years of age or has 20 years' employment with the firm he is pensioned. These are the outstanding reform measures taken by these farsighted capitalists who hope to keep the workers in subjection.

The Kansas City branch employs about 112 salaried and wage workers. Thirty-one are salesmen, five detailists, making approximately one-third as order takers. These are fast being put on the commission basis as the firm finds it more profitable.

In the past five years profits have been on the increase and the number of workers employed has decreased, bringing in a higher degree of exploitation. Promotion mostly depends on pull and there is little to promote one to. A salesman must be a registered pharmacist.

The wages of the workers average about \$18 a week. When the cost of living was going upward and wages downward this firm was not so rude as to awaken the sleeping workers. The firm employs a dozen boys and girls—grammar school education was disqualifying and one had to be a high school graduate to gain employment at work that anyone can do, starting at \$55 to \$60 a month. Small raises can be had once a year up to so many years when they stop as the average wage is \$18; which is paid to men and women who have been with the firm for ten to twenty years. When an increase of pay is received you are told to keep quiet and those who do not lose their jobs. Such is the conditions of these unorganized clerks.

Hart, Schaffner, Marx Shows Big Earnings; But Not for Workers

By a Worker Correspondent.
Announcements of nearly \$2,000,000 net profit made by Hart, Schaffner, Marx in 1925, have come at a time when totals of the year's earnings are being given employees for making out their income tax reports, and have forced the workers to make enlightening comparisons.

Altho unemployment has been particularly severe in the clothing industry during the past year, profits still continue rolling in. Cutters, among the highest paid and most steadily employed, have averaged about \$1,400 a year, bringing their earnings to \$27 a week, showing an employment of only 22 to 24 weeks in the year or less than half time employment.

The fact that net profits of the firm were well over \$1,500,000 despite the heavy unemployment, has proved a striking lesson to the workers who are discussing it thruout the shops of the firm, with more than a little suspicion that they have been "kissed again." As one of the workers put it: "Whether times are good or times are bad it looks like heads the boss wins and tails we lose."

A VISIT TO A RUSSIAN FACTORY CLUB

Moscow Letter by Karl Reeve

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Jan. 10.—Near the old Chinese Wall not far from the "Glubynskii Plotche" is the dormitory and workers' club of the Gomintern Clothing factory. This factory is the one which many American clothing workers, members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union, helped to found. We visited the club with a comrade who had been assigned to the factory nucleus for two years. As we entered, a meeting of the factory workers was just ending. The workers closed in on us, crowding around in a dense throng, firing one question after another. First they established that we were from America, and displayed a hungry eagerness to know what the workers of the United States are doing and thinking.

"Are there any Communists in the army in America," one young worker asked. "What about the Clothing Workers' Union in America," was another question. "Is the coal strike over yet? what do the American workers think of Russia?"

With the help of our host's translation and some atrocious German, we told them about Paul Crouch, about

the convention of the Garment Workers in Philadelphia, the movement for Soviet recognition and the beating up of the militant Amalgamated workers by Hillman's thugs. Then we had to remind them that we were there to learn about the lives of the Russian workers, and asked a few questions in our turn.

THE social and cultural life of the Russian worker, as is well known, is centered around the factory. In the factory clubs which are supported from a percentage of the factories' earnings, the workers educate, entertain, and inform themselves. We saw the library, the reading room, the Lenin corner, the Young Pioneers' room, the class rooms, the dormitories and the dining hall. Each is run by a soviet of the workers themselves. There are 1,000 workers in this factory and in addition their wives and children also participate in the life of the club.

Comrade Feinstein, an American, who has been in Russia for three years, has been placed by the soviet in charge of the library. He showed us their collection of books. The political works far outnumber the fiction. The books are worn and tattered from constant use. "We have in the fiction most of the works of

Jack London and Upton Sinclair," said Comrade Feinstein. "The workers understand that a part of Sinclair's writings contain confusing economic theories. We have a few such American books as 'Comrade Yetta' not because they are valuable for their ideas but to give an insight into the lives of the American workers."

THE political books are many, including, of course, the works of the leading Russian Communists, as well as Marx and Engels. Recent pamphlets are kept in a large rack, made by the workers, which is shaped into a red star. Pamphlets are displayed here which are of immediate interest. During the celebration of the 1905 revolution, pamphlets on that subject were provided, and now works by and about Lenin are put up to observe the anniversary of his death. Along one wall are hung artistically executed covers, also made by the factory workers, in which are pasted typewritten comments which the workers wish to express. One worker wrote of his part in the 1905 revolution, another of his impressions of a revolutionary book.

"We are very careful in selecting our books," said the librarian. "We

must make the most of our appropriation, and we only secure what is fundamental. We could use an almost unlimited number of political books. The library committee members each make a list of the books which they think are needed, then the committee meets and discusses each book, in order to select the ones most valuable to the workers."

In the reading room is the Lenin corner. Each theater, club factory and school has its Lenin corner. This Lenin corner takes up one side of the reading room. In the middle of the wall is a large bust of Lenin, placed on a stand draped in red. Inside the stand, made by the factory's carpenters, are shelves on which the books of Lenin and stories of his life are placed. In each corner, at the sides of the bust, are suspended lighted pictures of Lenin's activities and some of his books. These are colored, and are given the effect of lantern slides by placing electric light bulbs behind the thin colored paper, an effective method of propaganda which is extensively used in Russia.

THE factory's wall newspaper, "The Red Needle," is also in the reading

room. It has a beautifully designed "headline" with factory chimneys showing from the background of the letters forming the paper's name. The date of the paper is changed every few weeks, when a new "issue" is posted. The workers write their stories, which are then typewritten in the office. Then the workers take their typewritten pages and decorate them with colored designs and lettering. Bits of colored wood are used to form some of the designs.

While we were there, a group of workers were reading a drama at one end of the large assembly hall. The workers take part in whatever interests them most," our guide told us. "The drama group reads plays, and discusses whether they will be worth while acting or not. If they decide to act the play, then they discuss the parts, staging, and costumes, and take care of the entire production themselves. But in addition to these cultural activities, we have classes in political economy, which all the workers must attend. Marxian economics is as essential in a Russian factory as are the A. B. C.'s. And the plays all have educational value."

When we entered the room of the Young Pioneers, they were busy cutting out on thin wood a sign to hang

before their door, during the Lenin anniversary. They gave us the Pioneer's salute, which is used instead of a handshake, and after a little conversation, went on with their work. One of the girls began to saw the wood, and the other Pioneers crowded around her, all singing, with the backward and forward movement of the saw beating out the rhythm of the song: "American children don't sing like that," our guide told us.

The most interesting of the class rooms is the one where the wives and relatives of the clothing workers are taught how to sew and make garments. "Everyone should know at least a trade," it was explained to us. "But the most important thing is that the relatives of the workers are brought in touch with the life of the factory. They are drawn into the educational work, and in this way, many of them get their first schooling."

THE assembly hall the workers have their meetings, plays, concerts and "Kino's." They were very proud that they were able to secure the film of the Moscow to Tokyo airplane flight which we are going to see tonight.

The workers here are not only intensely interested in the activities of the workers of foreign lands. They are keenly alive to the economic, po-

litical and social growth of the Soviet Union, in which they are taking an active part. "At first we had to have foreign loans," one worker said. "But now we are prepared to build up the country ourselves. Plans have been completed for a subway in Moscow, and within a few years it will be completed." Another worker showed how the Chinese wall is being restored for its historical interest. Another showed us a large clock near the club, and told us that in the last few weeks 65 such clocks had been put up in Moscow.

THE lives of the Russian workers seem happy and complete. They are very busy, studying, acting in plays, reading, carrying on their proletarian art, going to the best theaters, the tickets for which, as in all the factories, they obtain at half price, and above all, consciously building up the workers' and peasants' state. They are looking forward to the time when the workers of foreign countries will understand their endeavors and rally to their support against the common foe of capitalism.

In a few days I will visit the Gomintern clothing factory itself, and will write about that. Later I will write about a large textile factory here.

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McKinley and Watson Waver

It is indeed unfortunate for senators that they have to stand for reelection every six years, and doubly deplorable that among the 32 senators who have to face the electorate this year are two such staunch defenders of the reaction as William B. McKinley of Illinois and Jim Watson of Indiana. Both of these inhabitants of the cave of the winds at Washington are regular Coolidge supporters.

And both of them deeply desired to stand where they belong with the Morgan senators. But back home among their constituents their political enemies started back fires that threatened to consume them, so the Champaign traction magnate suddenly deserted the Coolidge camp and voted for the reservation of Senator Moses of New Hampshire, who proposed prohibiting the world court enforcing any of its decisions by war and making all member nations of the court approve the reservation before the entrance of the United States. Unfortunately McKinley had committed himself on the question of the court and was therefore forced to vote for it to save his face. He presented a pitiful spectacle indeed.

Watson, the flamboyant Hoosier, had not committed himself, so when his co-senator, Robinson, who had been appointed by the ku klux governor, Jackson, repeated the war-cry of the kliegals and cypriots of the benighted petty bourgeoisie, Watson sat up and took notice. With former Senator Albert J. Beveridge over his scalp in case he voted for the court, this stalwart looked over the senate and discovered that there were sufficient votes to put thru the program of the Coolidge-democratic alliance, so he voted against the thing in order to maintain the support of the hooded order which rules Indiana.

It is plan that the defection of both McKinley and Watson was not the result of conviction, but for purposes of political expediency and both their votes were unquestionably with the full consent of the administration machine, which could better afford to have them recorded in the camp of the opposition to the world court, which was assured of adoption anyway, than risk losing their support in the next congress.

Likewise the fight of Frank L. Smith, the Keeley Cure magnate of Dwight, who is the *Chicago Tribune*-Harvester trust candidate, does not for a moment signify that he would hesitate to line up with the administration were he elected. The world court question is a convenient political football for old party politicians and nothing more as far as they are concerned.

Hoodwinking the Farmers

The outcome of the Des Moines farm conference was especially favorable to the politicians who hover like flocks of buzzards over the devastation wrought in the agricultural crisis. The discontent of the impoverished farmers is likely to have widespread political repercussions unless the agents of the old parties can divert it into safe channels.

From the beginning it was apparent that the old guard was in full control of the conference and that the stage was set to whoop it up for Lowden. The appearance of this avowed candidate for the presidency was the outstanding spectacle of the session.

Then, after the fireworks, the manipulators invoked the spirit of Sam Gompers and applied to the farmers his slogan of "reward your friends and punish your enemies" that always served to keep the trade unions of the nation from independent political action in times of crises.

A committee was selected by those pulling the wires to go to Washington and crawl before the agents of Wall Street and the industrialists of the middle west in the democratic and republican parties. But not the faintest suggestion arose of the possibility of the exploited farmers aligning themselves with the wage workers of the city so the two great producing classes can stand upon their own feet and defy all the parties of capitalism.

For the farmers to demand something that would really benefit them would spoil the game of the political shysters.

Lowden Still Campaigning

Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, is now busy in Iowa with his campaign to secure the republican nomination for president of the United States. Taking advantage of the farm conference arranged for the purpose of peddling political wares of various sorts, Lowden unburdened himself of these very precise and definite words of wisdom:

"The American farmer must have an American price in the American market for his American products."

We are tempted to apply to Lowden the observation that language was invented to conceal thought, but that would be undeserved flattery as it would imply that Lowden is capable of that chemical and molecular motion of the brain required to produce thought. Neither Lowden nor anyone else can explain what constitutes an American price for anything, least of all the price of farm products which is regulated by the condition of the world markets. Such, however, is the buncombe that is being peddled the farmers.

Of course it is no crime for an ignoramus to aspire to be president and it is not an impossibility for one so ill-equipped to reach that goal. After Harding and Coolidge the game certainly is not barred to those of deficient mentality.

A gang of pure and undefiled ladies in the Women's Christian Temperance Union in a California town have been praying for the soul of Luther Burbank since he proclaimed himself an atheist. If these lugs believe in the efficacy of prayer they might try to overcome the influence of Burbank by inducing their god in the skies to do even half as much for the human race as the atheist Burbank has done without the assistance of divine providence. But not all their invocations to an imaginary god can arrest the march of science or make christians useful members of society.

Get a member for the Workers Party and a new subscription for the DAILY WORKER.

Zinoviev Makes Closing Speech at Party Congress

(International Press Correspondence)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., Dec. 23.—(By Mail)—In the closing speech of Gregory Zinoviev, president of the Communist International, in the debate upon the political and organizational report of the central committee, at the fourteenth congress of the Russian Communist Party, the speaker divided the questions into three groups: (1) Questions of principle; (2) The history of the differences of opinion; (3) The solution of the situation and the practical program.

The speaker reminded his audience that attempts had been made to avoid the discussion at the party congress thru a previous understanding. The speaker and his comrades, however, rejected this attempt because without giving any guarantee for the future it demanded their capitulation and a revision of the organizational decisions of the Leningrad party conference.

This circumstance and one or two statements of Stalin in his speech moved the speaker to demand a co-speech. The speaker then proceeded to make a long polemic against Bucharin. Bucharin had accused the speaker of interpreting the N. E. P. simply as a retreat and this meant to leave Leninism.

The speaker reminded his audience that he had often spoken about Bolshevism as a whole being and advance against the bourgeois system, against the counter-revolutionary social-democracy and against imperialism and that he had stressed that the retreat had been carried out in order to advance more energetically.

After quoting from his own work, "Leninism" the speaker declared that he categorically rejected all attempts to represent him as an apologist for the retreat. With regard to the accusation in the question of the underestimation of the middle peasantry the speaker pointed out that the slogan: "Faces towards the village!" had come from him.

This slogan referred to the whole peasantry and therefore also to the middle peasants. In the question of the leadership of the revolution, the speaker declared that at the moment the forms of the proletarian dictatorship had had to be mildened upon the basis of Soviet democracy.

In the question of the building up of socialism in the country, the speaker quoted the words of Stalin according to which the organization of socialist production is only possible with the assistance of the proletariat of several of the civilized countries, and denied that he, speaker, had referred in the politbureau to the technical backwardness. The speaker also denied wishing to hide the mistakes which he had made in October, 1917.

Bucharin had accused the speaker of not mentioning the peasantry in his description of the events of 1905 in his history of the party. The speaker admitted that this was a mistake, but that one could not conclude from that he ignored the peasantry, for in his book the peasantry was mentioned many times. The speaker rejected the accusation of Bucharin that he had declared that there was still no socialist fundament existing in the Soviet Union. Much progress has been made and the Soviet Union is approaching the pre-war level. It would nevertheless be incorrect to extend upon this basis that we had built up the fundament of the socialist economy.

The speaker then proceeded to the question of the differences of opinion with regard to the policy in the village. In his speech Stalin stressed a thesis which was not contained in the decisions of the October plenum of the central committee nor in the resolution of the Moscow party conference. This is the thesis upon the concentration of the fire of the party against the digression which underestimates the significance of the N. E. P.

The party congress is naturally the sovereign power. It can adopt decisions independently from the plenum. The speaker contended nevertheless that that which had been added by Stalin was of a polemical character. The further the events developed, the clearer it became that to direct the fire against those who pointed to the Kulak danger would be a serious political mistake. The fact that the Kulaks will grow rests upon the whole present economical and political situation. With this growth the political appetite of the Kulaks will grow also and he will find his political support in the town. We can fight against this danger if we foresee the danger in time.

The speaker admitted that in the question of approaching the middle peasant, much had been done with success. On the other hand, however, nothing had been achieved with regard to the approach of the village poor. This represented a tremendous political danger. The policy of the party in the village is basically correct, nevertheless, in the course of carrying out this policy a number of difficulties have been encountered. At present the task is to work with all forces to approach the village poor. The fire must therefore be directed against those who do not see the Kulak danger sufficiently. The speaker protested against the allegation that he regarded the land workers objectively as the dominant factor. The land worker is exploited by the Kulak. The speaker admitted that the central committee was not responsible for the dissatisfaction in the ranks of the village poor. The danger must, however, be recognized, not in order to fall into a panic, but to see the political problem.

The speaker referred to the formulation of Lenin at the eight party congress upon the two counter-agents: the working class and the poor peasants on the one side and the middle peasants on the other side. And so it must remain, not on the one side the working class and on the other the village poor and the middle peasantry.

The speaker then proceeded to answer the attacks against his article "The Philosophy of the Epoch." First of all the speaker denied having written the article as a platform for the party congress. The greatest accusation consisted in the fact that the slogan "equality" was used in a vulgar-democratic sense. This slogan was characterized as a social revolutionary and liberal democratic one. The speaker declared that the attempt to prove that he had wanted to fling the slogan "equality" into the masses in a bourgeois democratic sense, represented an unheard of misinterpretation. The speaker admitted that the term "socialist equality" would be more exact and he had altered the slogan in this spirit. When, however, Rykov and Kallin considered this slogan as democratic, then that meant an overestimation of the N. E. P. The speaker then protested against the actions of a group of young red professors who are engaged in revising Leninism.

In the question of the composition of the party membership the speaker declared that the Leningrad conference was of the opinion that at the present moment fifty per cent of the Leningrad metal workers should be drawn into the party. This in no way represented an inflation. In the present situation, in the present relation of class forces, the slogan must be: Working masses, closer to the state, to the party and to the work of economic reconstruction!

The speaker then proceeded to the question of the Leningrad organization and declared that it was not isolated and that it would never be isolated. Describing the differences of opinion, the speaker declared that he had altered his attitude after he was accused of being a liquidator and a defeatist. Leningrad was entitled to one of the first places as this organization had won a prominent importance in the historical development.

The Leningrad delegation had the complete right to make proposals to alter the political line. The speaker then described the differences of opinion in the central committee. After the second discussion with Trotsky, Bucharin and Kallin took the point of view that no organizational consequences were necessary as these would not be understood by the masses of the party. The speaker and his comrades, however, were of the opinion that in as far as Trotsky was accused of being a half-menshevik, he could not take a place in the general staff of Leninism (Interruption of Trotsky: Correct!)

The speaker contended that the same was true of the present discussion. If the party congress seriously considered that the speaker and his comrades were defeatists, then they should not take part in the highest leadership of the party. The accusation of defeatism was never made against Trotsky.

The differences of opinion had accumulated and it became ever more difficult to work together. These differences of opinion are arising in the party. It cannot be doubted that new groups are growing up in the party and coming to the leadership. It cannot be doubted that the leadership must be in the collective hands of the central committee.

The speaker denied the contention that the opposition demanded the head

of Bucharin. The speaker quoted the words of Lenin that even in the sharp struggle one could not be angry with Bucharin. The speaker pointed out that the foreign Communists and the Communist and social-democratic press would be extremely interested in the discussion. The speaker declared that he was decisively against the stopping of the discussion because he and the other accused had had no opportunity of replying to the accusations before the masses.

The speaker then proceeded to the question of the solution of the situation. After having declared that he put forward no special line against the line of the central committee, he proceeded to enumerate these concrete proposals:

1. A struggle against the revisionist "school" of the young red professors. The slogan must be "Back to Lenin!"
2. The impermissibility of a revision of Leninism in the question of state capitalism.
3. The thesis upon the concentration of the fire against one of the digressions in the peasant question must be rejected.
4. In the question of the composition of the fire against one of the digressions of the thirteenth party conference must be retained.
5. Discussion of the question of the extension of the internal party democracy.
6. Stopping of the campaign against Leningrad. The Leningrad organization must be given the possibility of choosing its own leaders.
7. The central committee must draw all the forces of the one time grouping into the work and give them the possibility of working under the leadership of the central committee. (Noise, interruption: Repeat it!)
8. A guarantee for the election of officials.
9. In the first session of the central committee the question of the limitation of the functions of the politbureau, and the secretariat subordinate to it.

The speaker closed with the demand that the discussion should form the close of a chapter and that a new one should begin in which co-operative work were possible. The responsibility rests upon the majority of the party congress. (Long and protracted applause on the part of the Leningrad delegation.)

They Don't Know Where They Are Going

By H. M. WICKS.

THE *Chicago Tribune*, as the chief spokesman in the middle west for the industrialists who oppose entanglements in European affairs is pitifully walling about the iniquity of the Morgan senators who voted the United States into the world court. In an editorial yesterday morning that paper exclaimed: "We Don't Know Where We're Going But We're On Our Way," thereby expressing the perpetual bewilderment of the class for which it speaks.

For so many years the industrialists have been political masters of the government that they still imagine they speak for the nation when they speak for their particular strata of the capitalist class. The *Tribune* thinks something "extraordinarily fancy" would be achieved" if, of the 48 nations signatory to the world court protocol, Santo Domingo and Liberia would insist that the southern states grant the Negro full political rights before the United States could acquire judicial rights in the court.

Such a conception could only find lodgment in a brain that still views the world as an aggregate of separate nations, each following its own special destiny. Are not the spokesmen of isolation aware of the fact that Santo Domingo was forcibly conquered by the gallant marines of the United States and held by military terror until the tentacles of finance capital had sunk so deeply into that unfortunate nation that they can only be removed by insurance? Is the McCormick sheet unaware of the conquest of Liberia for the glory of American rubber interests? Can it point to one small nation in the league or the court that is not under the imperialist domination of one or more of the great powers?

The United States is not, as the *Tribune* would have its readers believe, a weak, gullible nation, being hoodwinked by Europe into dangerous experiments. It is an imperialist giant, the mightiest power in the capitalist world, entering the world court with the object of using it to further its plundering expeditions.

Far from resenting the presence of Santo Domingo and Liberia, or having anything to fear from them, the Wall Street gang welcome their presence, confident that the economic and military power of the United States in those republics will force them to support American imperialist policy.

Realizing full well the great power of finance capital and perceiving the flagrant manner in which whole sections of the press, the pulpit, and other agencies for manufacturing "public opinion" were corrupted by the millions upon millions spent to put the United States into the court, the agents of the isolationists ought to perceive that the same methods will be used to debauch other nations now members of the court.

Would a good American newspaper, boasting that it is the world's greatest, so defame the exalted senators of the United States by insinuating that they are more susceptible to bribes from the House of Morgan than the representatives of weaker governments? If Mr. Bok can, as the *Tribune* declares, debauch the United States senate to gain a political advantage in Europe, why cannot the same procedure be used to bribe the members of the world court?

The industrialists, dizzy from their defeat, may not know where they're going, but the victors in the fight know precisely where they're going, and why.

The lamentations of the industrialists only expose the true character of that class that for so long ruled the United States. They are typical of the capitalist class in general. When in power they are arrogant and bloodthirsty, smashing with the most terrible frightfulness every vestige of opposition to their power. In defeat they are snivelling, whining creatures, cringing like kicked dogs momentarily expecting another wallop.

Those responsible for the murder of the working class from Coeur d'Alene to Calumet and Ludlow can expect no sympathy from us. Their present plight strikes no responsive chord in the hearts of intelligent workers and their efforts to come back into power on the wave of resentment aroused because of the treachery of the senate will fall if it is within our power to defeat them.

Only the mass power of labor directed against all capitalist elements will benefit the working class and we, as Communists, will strive to prevent the workers being misled by any of them.

They many not know where they are going, but we know where we will send them all before another decade has passed.

After that talk with your shop-mate—hand him a copy of THE DAILY WORKER. It will help convince him.

ANOTHER ARTICLE ON THE WORLD COURT BY WICKS WILL APPEAR TOMORROW

Tomorrow will appear the third of the series of articles by H. M. Wicks on the world court. This article exposes the hand of American imperialism in creating the court, and reveals the conquest of Europe by Wall Street.

Other articles in the series deal with the decisions of the world court against labor; its attacks on the Soviet Union and its legalizing of the plundering of colonial peoples.

What Is Green Afraid Of?

(Continued from page 1.)

He calls them Communist because he believes that is the easiest way to discredit them. Green is also carrying out better than they themselves, the job of thwarting Russian recognition that constitutes one of the main tasks of the propagandists and politicians representative of the most reactionary section of American capital. He praises the state department for its patriotic and democratic stand on this question and pledges his support. His stand on the question connects up with his unprincipled attack on the proposal to send a labor delegation to visit the Soviet Union.

May Shatter Prejudice. As for his second reason that he already is convinced of the state of affairs in the Soviet Union. This is very likely true. It is only natural that Green's prejudice and "patriotism" would lead him to fall victim to the lies concerning Soviet Russia that have been so widely spread by the yellow press. These same prejudices lead him and his associate bureaucrats of the A. F. of L. to completely discount the very fair and impartial report by leaders of labor in Great Britain. He so fears that prejudices similar to his held by a considerable section of the trade union movement run the chance of being shattered by an impartial report made by competent American trade unionists that he seeks, by sheer intimidation to wreck the movement in advance.

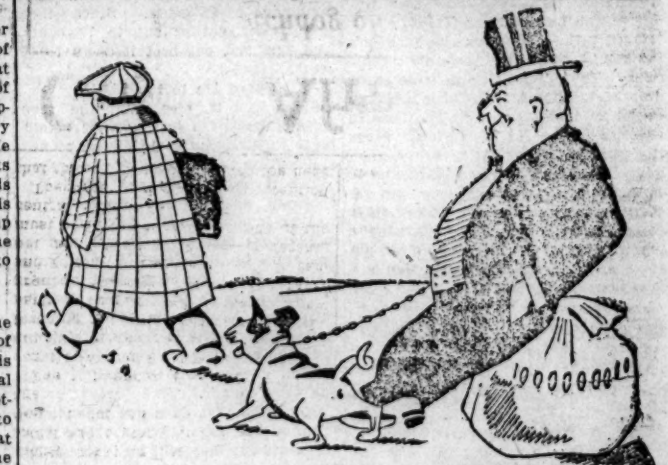
What harm can there be in sending a delegation of reliable trade unionists to report back their honest reactions to what they see in Russia? It is safe to say that Green knows in advance that their report will be more or less favorable. He wants no such report. "It would endanger not only the propaganda of the anti-Soviet recognitionists whom Green supports but would also seriously embarrass Mr. Green and the intolerant position that he holds now regarding the Russian workers."

Opposed to these two utterly groundless and hypocritical objections by Mr. Green there follow five justifiable and sane reasons why a delegation should go:

Reasons for a Delegation.

1. Since 1917 the United States has been flooded with reports and counter-reports concerning the state of affairs in the Soviet Union. These rumors and stories have contradicted each other in such a fashion as to make an understanding of the actual situation in the Russian Republic impossible. The workers of this country have been the target for whole campaigns of propaganda that have been consistently filling the employer press of the land directed against the efforts of the people of Russia to rehabilitate their nation. The American trade union movement should take the lead in dissolving whatever myths have been thus circulated. The American workers deserve to be informed

The Watchdog of Capitalism



(From the Proletarska Pravda, Kiev.)

WHAT IS HE AFRAID OF? The capitalists are very well satisfied with the attacks of President Green on the proposed workers' delegation to Soviet Russia.

of the true condition of the Soviet Republics from the mouths of their own representatives. An American trade union delegation composed of honest representatives of various unions and trade union communities viewing at first hand the actual state of affairs obtaining in Soviet Russia, with its report of the American workers, eliminate once and for all the confusion that exists regarding the state of the Soviet Union, a confusion that has been fostered by the enemies of labor.

- 2. The world trade union movement is at this time deeply concerning itself with the problem that has been termed by the British Trade Union Congress, "World Trade Union Unity." This involves to a large degree the participation of two countries, the United States and Russia, in an international family of trade unions. The British mission to Russia reported favorably on the genuine news and power of the Russian trade unionists to satisfy themselves as to the truth concerning the Russian workers so they can be free to determine on reliable information whether or not it is advisable to unite with the Russian workers in a world wide consolidation of trade union forces.

Bosses Send Delegations.

3. America is one of the few countries with a large trade union movement that has not, so far, sent a labor delegation to the Soviet Union. As one of the greatest labor movements in the world it would constitute a shirking of its duty to its own and all other workers for the American trade union movement to fail to participate in this movement that is considered of

so much importance by workers abroad, and that constitutes, of itself, one of the major problems confronting American trade unionists; their attitude towards the workers of Soviet Russia on the basis of trustworthy information.

- 4. A number of delegations representing industry and capital interested in the vast resources of the Soviet Union are being sent from this country on journeys of investigation to Russia. These missions seek to make findings looking towards the exploitation of the illimitable stocks of oil, minerals and other industrial materials to be found in the colonies of the Soviet Union. They seek also to upset the reactionary influences responsible for the present attitude of the administration at Washington. The reopening of trade and intercourse with a country like Russia which covers one-sixth of the land area of the earth and which contains untold treasures could not help but react favorably upon the well-being of this country as well as Russia and would consequently make for the material betterment of the workers in America.
- 5. The official British trade union mission reported that the Russian trade unions, comprising close to seven million workers are a dominant factor in Russian affairs, are organized on genuine trade union principles and are the basis upon which is being built the new industry and social life of their country. It is to the advantage of the American trade union movement to apprise itself of the facts concerning an experiment that involves the future of 160,000,000 people.

What is Mr. Green afraid of?